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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 169— BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th July	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA* .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANT a *..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,963
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINAx ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

† s.s. CHINA 31st March oextra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s.s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows :—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions.....£120
To Marseilles and Back.....£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd2 Jul	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORR* ..	6,715	
7th Augt	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sep	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,c.	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd De	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS. CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

22nd July	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
22nd ,,	BAMORA ..	Buseh via Karachi. & P. G. Ports
24th ,,	VARELA ..	Buseh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

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Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 75,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Subscribed Capital	... Rs	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

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Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,00
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1510 OF 1925.

EDWARD D'MELLO, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort on behalf of himself and all the other creditors of the late Durgadas Radharam deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

THANDIRAM RADHARAM, Hindu Inhabitant, of the Punjab, residing at Amritsar, the Administrator of the property and credits of Durgadas Radharam deceased ..... Defendant.

To,

The CREDITORS of the Estate of Durgadas Radharam (deceased).

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 27th day of June, 1925, in the above suit NOTICE is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Civil Procedure Code that the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Durgadas Badharam, late of the Punjab Hindu Inhabitant has filed this suit on the 27th dy of June, 1925, in this Hon'ble Court against the Defendant abovenamed praying *inter alia* for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(b) That an account may be taken of the moveable and immeveable properties forming part of the said estate and of the defendant's management of the same.

(c) That the sums of Rs. 6,400/-, Rs. 2,200/- and Rs. 8,339-8-8 together aggregating to Rs. 16,939-8-8 mentioned in the Plaint or such other sum as may be found due and payable to the plaintiff may be ordered to be paid to him.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the defendant may be restrained by an order of this Hon'ble Court from in any way dealing with or alienating the said estate.

(f) That all such enquiries may be made—directions given and accounts taken as to—this Hon'ble Court may seem necessary.

(g) That the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for

And take further notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 5th day of August, 1925.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th July, 1925.

Messrs. CREADO & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C23708.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NANA YESSOO PADVAL, a Liquor Merchant, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

BALKRISHNA YESSOO PADVAL, the Executor of the Will of the said deceased Nana Yessoo Padval, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Liquor Merchant, residing at Umerkhadi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

23718

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 606 of 1919.

VITHALDAS KARAMDAS Plaintiff.

vs.

DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL & Anr. ..... Defendants

To,

CHIMANLAL RANCHHORDAS
The 3rd defendant

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that at the meeting held in the above suit on the 15th inst before the Commissioner for taking accounts High Court Bombay the said Commissioner has given the following directions.

The 1st defendant to bring in an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership in the plaint mentioned on the basis of the shares of the partners as mentioned in the consent order of reference within 2 months from to-day

If no objection to form of account plaintiff and defendants 2, 3, and 4 to file their objections and surcharges within one month after accounts are filed.

If no objections to firm of objections and surcharges warrant to proceed herein to issue.

Copies to be furnished mutually on payment of usual charges on or before respective filing dated.

S. H. RELE.

For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
1st defendant Attorneys.

17-7-25.

C23717

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 829 OF 1923.

Re: HAJI KASSAM EBRAHIM GOREY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim. Lately a Tailor and Outfitter in the name of E. E. Gorey and Co., in Fort, and Speculator in Shares of different Joint Stock Companies in his own name and now a Servant in the employ of H. H. Suleman:...An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st September, 1925, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C23710.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of NATHMAL KAPURCHAND, a minor, and in the matter of a Suit No. 1775 of 1925, wherein GOVINDJI RAGHUNATH is Plaintiff and NATHMAL KAPURCHAND is one of the Defendants.

GOVINDJI RAGHUNATH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

To

(1) NATHMAL KAPURCHAND, the minor abovenamed

and

(2) TILLOCKCHAND KAPURCHAND, the brother and natural guardian of the said minor.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Tillockchand Kapurchand or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 23rd day of July, 1925, proceed to appoint the said Tillockchand Kapurchand or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1925

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 1st day of July, 1925.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Certified to be a true copy.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

23715

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of BEHARILAL MOTILAL VYAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Telegram writer, till lately resided at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai ANCHLABAI, widow of Biharilal Motilal Vyas, deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 2nd day of July, 1925

Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

R1475

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 20th day of July, 1925, to the 3rd day of August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1925.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered office of the Company No. 12-14 Outram Road Fort, Bombay or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after Monday the 10th day of August 1925 between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. Standard Time (excepting Saturday when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. Stndard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 18th day of July 1925 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C23713

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOYOOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th July, 1925 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

RE:—THE VIRAMGAM SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the property of the above named Company comprising land Mill buildings and Machinery situated at Viramgam, opposite the Railway Station will be put for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, 1925 at 12-30 noon on the Mill premises at Viramgam.

Description of the property is as under:—

LAND.

The Company owns 1,22,573 square yards of freehold land.

The Company further owns 29,645 square yards of leasehold land more than half of which is on 99 years lease and the rest on 48 years' lease.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the main Mill Buildings which have ample accommodation for the Mill machinery the Mill owns a Bleaching and Dyeing shed and also well built substantial godowns and Store-houses and a Ginning Factory with 23 Gins. The Mill further owns nicely built and substantial Bunglows for Agents, guests, and Mill Officers and a good number of chawls for the Mill workmen.

MACHINERY

The Mill owns the following Machinery:—

SPINNING DEPARTMENT:—

1 Hopper Bale Opener, 3 Combined Openers, 3 Finishers, and 4 Inter Machines, 77 Cards, 8 Drawing Frames, 8 Slubbing Frames of 96 Spindles, 14 Inter Frames of 128 Spindles, 29 Roving Frames of 164 Spindles, 1 Mule of 720 Spindles, and 64 Ring Frames comprising 22,512 Spindles, 2 Doubling Frames of 300 Spindles each, 11 Pirn winding Machines, 73 Reeling Machines and 4 Bundling Presses. Most of the Machinery is of the manufacture of Messrs. Howard and Bullough and has been purchased in the years 1905 to 1910.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT:—

4 Winding Machines of 300 Spindles, 1 Drum Colour winding Machine, 9 Warping Machines, 5 Sizing Machines, 11 Drawing Machines, 11 Beam Holder, 565 Looms, Calendars, (1 of 7 Bowls and 1 of 3 Bowls), 2 Sewing Machines, 2 Folding Machines and 5 Baling Presses (Hydraulic).

MECHANIC SHOP:—

The Mill has also got a Mechanic Shop with 3 Drilling Machines, 1 Cutter Grinder, 1 Screw Cutting Machine, 4 Lathes and a foundry on a small scale.

ENGINES:—

The Mill has two Horizontal compound condensing Engines of the manufacture of Messrs. Clayton Bros. The engines are of 450 I. H. P. and 350 I. H. P. These are served by five Lancashire Boilers. In addition there are six small engine. 7 Pumps.

WATER WORKS.

There is a sub-artesian well in the Mill compound, water from which is pumped to a tank and is then distributed from the tank to the Mill Buildings as well as to the Officers' and other Bunglows and to the workmen's chawls. The water service connections are in a sound condition.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS:—

Electric fittings are complete.

The above property of the Company is in the possession of the undersigned as Official Liquidator of the Co., to whom all the inquiries should be addressed.

The above property is open to inspection from now

H. V. SHIVDASANI,
Official Liquidator,
The Viramgam Spg. & Mfg Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).

Karanj
Sir Rustamji's Bungalow,
Ahmedabad, 15th May, 1925

C23496

THE KARNATAK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Karnatak Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at SUMMIT HOUSE, Block No. 7, Forjet Street, Grant Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 8th August, 1925, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

(1) That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

(a) In Article 85, the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "four" and the word "three" shall be substituted for the word "seven."

(b) In Article 86, the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "four" and the word "one" shall be substituted for the word "ten."

(c) In Article 88, the words "in Bombay" shall be omitted.

(d) In Article 52, the words "in Bombay" shall be omitted.

Notice is also given that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place on SATURDAY, 29th August 1925, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above-mentioned meeting and of confirming the abovementioned resolution if thought fit as a special resolution.

(Sd.) K. ANANDRAO,
Ex-Officio Director.
(Sd.) K. SANJIRAO & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 8th July, 1925.

C23712.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23360.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY,
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21265.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th July at p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY STYLED AS THE "AMBEWADY" OPPOSITE THE CINEMA MAJESTIC AT GIRGAUM IN FIVE LOTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 1456 of 1924.

Hiralal Bakoredas and others Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hatimbhai Gulamhussein and another ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Order made in the above suit and bearing dates the 19th day of May 1925, and the 6th day of July, 1925 the following immoveable property will be sold in five lots by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Hiralal Bakoredas, the Receiver appointed herein at the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th day of July 1925.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (a portion whereof is redeemed) known as the "Ambewady" cart situate at Girgaum in the city of Bombay together with the messuages or tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 3,745 (three thousand seven hundred and forty-five) square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7756, 4/7755, and Cadestral Survey No. 1444 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 293,299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, (1) and 307 (2) and Street Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 701,711 and 15 (a) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Harischandra Bhanji and partly by the property of Mrs. B. Fernandes, on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhle, partly by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira, partly by the property of John D'Lima, partly by the charitable property of Lady Hope Roman Catholic Cathedral, partly by a passage, partly by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira, partly by a public passage, partly by the property of Harischandra Sakharam Mahant, partly by the property of Gopal Ramchandra, partly by the property of Ramrao G. Kothare and partly by the property of S. Fernandes and on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Anant Desai.

P. S.—The above property will be sold in Five lots admeasuring as under and as drawn on the plan.

Lot No. 1—430 Square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—458 Square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3—681 Square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5—843 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
[illegible]4, Main Street, Camp Poona.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—As an INSTRUCTOR a B.E., on Rs. 125/- p.m. Apply MANAGER, Civil Engineering College, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1432

WANTED SHORTHAND TYPIST should be able to correspond well in English and Gujerati. Apply stating salary. Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A, R1463

WANTED.—Cattle breeding, Dairy and Grass farm Expert for Public cattle stables near Bombay. Apply stating qualifications, experience, lowest salary required with testimonials to:—NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, 75, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R1468

WANTED—A Hindu MOTOR MECHANIC for a Maharaja in C. I. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1478

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS, capable of doing reinforced works, for taking agencies for Datta's patents on Improved Reinforced Brickwork Slabs, beams, improved Jack Arch roofs and on many other useful things in various parts of India and Burma. Please apply to the Patentee for particulars. A. K. DATTA, B. E., C. E. A., M. I. E., Consulting Engineer & Patentee, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
A R1477

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to join as partner in a running dispensary. Apply Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R1464

WANTED.—A smart young Parsi to push amongst doctors and Hospitals, our Patent Medicinal preparations. Only intelligent hard-working boys need apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1453

WANTED—A SNATAK, Strong in English (with Vanijya as Optional preferred) for the Rashtriya Shala. (The Gujarati National High School). Apply, SECRETARY, The Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal, Rashtriya Shala, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
A R1448.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS for Hosiery Pay Rs. 75, Allowance Rs. 10, Commission 2 per cent. and III Class Railway Fare, Cash Security Rs. 500. Apply with one anna stamp to SYAL TRADING COMPANY, Bombay 4.
A 23705

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO-LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Apply to the Bank.
C. 23711.

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/-. 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1434

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

AVAILABLE—BIG GODOWN. Residential FLATS at 42, Cawasji Patel Street, Rent 40.
C R 1444.

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation, New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores and Shipchandlers goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

FINE OFFICE ROOMS—In Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, third floor, Lift central business locality. Well lighted. Ventilated and commanding excellent view, highly suitable for big office, area 1750 square feet including Mezzanine floors Rent Rs. 200 only. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1402

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Spacious, well-ventilated and airy FLATS and FLOORS in Ballard Estate for lodging purpose only. In Girgaum Back Road or in Sandhurst Road localities near Imperial Cinema preferred) flats or floors are required for boarding and lodging purposes. Prepared to pay reasonable rents for really good flats and floors. Please apply to MANAGER, "MODERN HINDU HOTEL." Ballard Pier, Tram Junction.
D 23697

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST GRAPES in India are obtainable from 5th June, 1925, at the Municipal and Burns Gardens, Karachi.

	Per lb
1. GULABI Natural strong rose flavour variety) at	1 0 0
2. ROYAL MUSCADINE (Special large excellently flavoured) at	0 12 0
3. HUMBURG JET BLACK at	0 10 0

Parcels booked for up-country to any station in India on receipt of orders with cash packing casing, etc., Rupee one extra per each case, railway freight exclusive. Apply to SALEH MOHAMED NOOR MD., Grapes Contractor, Burns Garden, KARACHI.
F R1413.

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10/-. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MY CERTIFICATE OF THIRD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER according to the Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 and bearing No. 1859 of 1910. Will finder please restore it to me:—CHHAGANLAL NARANBHAI DESAI, Bhavanidas Khadki, Desai Vago, Nadiad.
P. B. R1476

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A well-established BUSINESS CONCERN is to be DISPOSED OFF as the owner being ill intends leaving Bombay. Rs. 8,500 or nearest offer. Apply to ROYAL TRADING CO. Bombay No. 4.
G R1473

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE immediately. Price Rupees 1,600. No offers. Apply DOCTOR c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1461

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED.—Call or write for Price List. Secondhand Empire No. with Back Spacer, Rs. 75. Oliver No. Rs. 85. No. 9, Rs 125. Remingtons 10 and 11 F'scap and Brief from Rs. 110 upwards. Very slightly used Remington No 10 Latest Model Rs. 195. Hammond Multiplex Rs. 95. Underwood No. 5 Rs. 125. Rebuilt Remingtons etc., etc. STANDAR TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
S.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	130
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	160
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200; Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21222
N W2

EDUCATIONAL

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Ambitious students desiring to appear in the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS (F.C.R.A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. of May and June 1926, are requested to join earlier. A new class in SPECIALISED BANKING will begin from August. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention, moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Co-operation of Accountants Examinations since 1906. Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.
2

PROFESSIONAL

BOON TO DEVITALIZED MALES. Pure Mercury Pill. Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R., Ghatlopar, Thana.
P R1469

DEPORT YOUR WORRIES!—1 The worries and anxieties those you possess, when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct!! 2. Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events. 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, American earthquake, etc., turned wonderfully correct TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE
P R1386

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE, BOILERS, OIL ENGINES; GRINDING OIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES; OIL PRESSES, Etc., Direct importers and suppliers. M. B. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K B12

FOR SALE—5 Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles. Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar), only upto the 1st. August, 1925, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.
K 23547

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
T R1470

WELCOME BUSINESS by small investment, large profits. Particulars (Booklet) From CHHATBAR CO., Jamnagar.
T R1387

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.
T

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS HOSPITAL GOODS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Commanding-Royal Engineer, Bombay District, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Barrack in the compound of the old Gun Carriage Factory, surplus hospital goods such as Aseptic dressing tables, cabinet instruments, hooks, glass, shelves, wash hand tables, operating tables, hospital trolleys, and trays, etc., etc.

The above is on view; cash will be required at the time of sale.

TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned chairs, writing tables, typewriter, chairs, writing desks, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:

10 Pieces grey shirtings (A.A.)
1 case toys (motors, carriages etc. of spring.)

The property of a gentleman—dining tables, cupboards, iron stove, bentwood chairs, easel, flower pot stands, hat-stands, screens, one piano, bath tub, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH JULY 1925, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF GREY LANDS NO. 3, NEW MARINE LINES BEHIND B. B. & C. I. RY. OFFICE

Auction sale of specially made to order high class solid teak and black wood plain, carved and mahoganized latest designed drawing, dining and bed room furniture, rich glass plated and China ware, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction specially made high class solid teak and black wood plain, carved and mahoganized latest designed drawing, dining and bed room furniture by well-known makers including dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe, dumb waiter, specially made latest design velvet lined complete drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, marble top centre table, rich corner cabinets, very beautiful silver showcases, plain and chest teapoys Chesterfield cushioned sofas and chairs to match, Roll top office table, revolving book case, cane arm and armless chairs, Jardineer stands, latest designed specially made wooden bedsteads, Iron cots leather lined sofa, cane and easy low chairs, single and double glass door new designed almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers and tables, hat and umbrella stand, phonograph, rich glass, plated and China ware, etc.

Property of Wilfrid Woviall Esq., Ass. Accountant, G. I. P. Rly. and others.

The above is on view.

The above furniture is made by well-known makers and by the Ry. workers from solid teak wood and so we invite the intending purchasers to inspect them.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Love does strange things, mates. He made a green young hick invade the toughest place in town in search of his lady love and it waked up the sleepiest old dodoes you ever saw and made them lick a gang of gunmen, supposed to be unlickable!
It's all in

THE BATTLING ORIOLES

A HAL ROACH NOVELTY FEATURE COMEDY

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GLENN TYRON

THE NEW COMEDY ACTOR

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PATHE GAZETTE

Showing: JUNIOR T. T. RACE, ROYAL ASCOT GIANT SPAN for Waterloo Bridge, etc., etc.

FELIX CROSSES THE CROOKS.

Showing All This Week at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIAL CONCERT! SPECIAL CONCERT !!

Don't Miss this opportunity.

:o:

AT THE REQUEST OF BOMBAY PUBLIC.

MISS GAUHAR JAN

(OF CALCUTTA)

The World-Renowned Songstress

WILL GIVE

A Grand Musical Concert

On Sunday, the 19th July 1925, at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)
At the BALLWALLA GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.
Rates with En-tax.
Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and annas 9.
A Few Special seats Rs. 8-8
Special accommodation for Zanana Ladies.
BOOK SEATS early at the Theatre to avoid disappointment.

BEST CERTIFICATE

FOR THIS FILM, is the UNANIMOUS APPRECIATION BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS IN RANGOON WHEN SCREENED.

LONDON ART PHOTO Co's.—(Rangoon Burma)

First Picture Indian Style

"DANA-PRATAP"

OR (NOORANI-MOTI)

Showing to-day at

HINDUSTAN CINEMA

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

Sat.—Sun. begins at 3 P. M. Daily at 5 P. M. Rates As. 3-4-7-9-12 Rs. 1,1-8

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30. p.m

Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.

The Only Drama dealing with an Indian subject produced in Italy by Madan Theatres, Ltd.

SATI SAVITRI

Featuring:—COUNTESS RINA DeLIGUOR

Also:—2 Reels Pathe' Comedy "WHERE AM I"?

Featuring:—Snub Pollard.

Next Week—PATI BHAKTI.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL—JEWEL DRAMA

in 6 parts

"THE MAN IN BLUE"

featuring the handsome popular hero

HERBERT RAWLINSON

and the pretty beauty of the screen

MADGE BELLAMY.

The Story of a pet, smiling policeman falling in love with a pretty Italian fruit-seller, depicting in the most interesting manner the doings of the little Italy in New York, and ending with a terrific fight in the Italian Cafe'.

"THE MAN IN BLUE"

In her wedding dress, she slid down a bed-clothes rope from the third story, and ran straight to the arms of the man she loved—and then pandemonium broke loose.

The programme includes the International News and a Comedy:

"NERO"

To-Night:—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK !

A Mighty all-British Photodrama in 7 Parts

"FIRES OF FATE"

Picturized by the Gaumont from the world-famous novel

"THE TRAGEDY OF THE KOROSKO"

by the most eminent of British Novelists

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

The story of the terrible sufferings of an European Touring Party in the land of the Pharoahs.

CAIRO—THE NILE—THE PYRAMIDS—TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB—THE SPHINX—THE DESERT—SUDANESE CAMEL CORPS—

You will see all this in this fascinating Drama, featuring the popular

WANDA HAWLEY

AND

NIGEL BARRIE

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy. "A Stormy Knight" featuring Dorothy Devore - - - - - -

To-Night: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED

"SHREE"

BY MR. N. G. KAMATNURKAR

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha

SANGIT MANDALI

Bombay Theatre—Grant Road.

Saturday 18th July, 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)

RAKSHASI—MAHATVAKANKSHA.

Sunday, 19th July, at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

SATTECHE—GULAM.

Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M.

MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS

A Daring Beauty !!

A Heroine !!

Who can take out the Key of The Hidden Treasure from the Neck of a Lion---

And do many other daring feats

COME AND SEE TO-DAY

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

SHOWING

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s

PRODUCTION

"HOTHAL-PADAMANI"

FROM A WELKNOWN STORY OF CUTCH AND KATHIAWAR.

A REAL PICTURE—AN IDEAL PHOTOPLAY

Time and Rate as Usual

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Presents

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK.

THE FIRST SENSATIONAL AND THRILLING INDIAN PICTURE

"KULIN-KANTA"

A dramatic Version of Love, Jealousy and Loyalty along with the disastrous results of Superstition and Hot-headedness and the miseries of a deserted and ill-treated Hindu wife,

A picture that will give you an exact idea of Hindu Superstition and its ruinous results.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AMAS & BANK, HOLIDAYS 5 SHOWS.

3—5—7—9 and 11 P. M.

Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

SHRI GURU GANESH

SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on

Saturday 18th July, 8-30 P. M.

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!

VAR VANCHANA

and on

Sunday, 19th July, 3-30 P.M. Night

SANSHAYA KALLOL

(Mr. Raghuvir Sawkar as "Revati")

At the

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

SPECIAL OFFERS

TWILL SHIRTS from Rs. 1/6

KHAKI SHIRTS ,, Rs. 1/12

STRIPED SHIRTS ,, Rs. 2/-

SIZES UP TO 15½"

HEAVY REDUCTION

IN

Sarees | Coats

Dhoters | Trousers

Socks | Shorts

REMNANTS TO CLEAR

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-op. Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES' BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MYSTERY OF A COCAINE RAID.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

On Wednesday last, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, 4th Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kelley, the Chief Inspector of the Bombay Preventive Force, prosecuted two Chinamen of the name of Ah Sang Lo Ta and Ah Ying Ah Ya, for possessing and importing 160 ounces of cocains of the value of Rs. 22,000 on 27th of May 1925.

Mr. Kirksmith, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Sohrab B. D. Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. St. John, Pleader, defended both the accused.

Mr. Kelley, Chief Inspector in the Preventive Service, stated in his examination in chief that information was received by the Custom Collector early in April 1925, that the Steam Ship "Nagpur" was to arrive in Bombay on the 10th of May with a very large quantity of cocaine. On her arrival on the 10th of May the ship was boarded and was very carefully searched but nothing was found. The accused who are joiners and the Winchmen on S. S. "Nagpur" were also searched, but with the similar result. The ship was again searched on the 26th of May but nothing was found. On that date i. e. on the 26th of May, the ship was on the eve of her departure. After the arrival of the ship a vigorous watch had been kept, and guards were posted day and night to watch the ship. On the 27th of May, Mr. Kelley received certain information and a small triangular chit, bearing some Chinese characters, was presented to him with instructions, that if the chit was delivered to either of the Chinamen on board the S. S. "Nagpur," the cocain would be delivered to the bearer of the chit. Mr. Kelley thereupon deputed Mr. Woodword, one of the Preventive Officers, to do the needful. The chit was handed over to Mr. Woodword, who went on board the steamer at 4-30 p.m. on the evening of the 27th. The ship was lying in shed No. 8 Victoria Dock. Mr. Woodword went on board and saw accused No. 2 who is a winchman in his cabin. According to Mr. Woodword accused No. 2 saw the shit and asked Mr. Woodword to return on board the steamer in his cabin at 11 p. m. that night. Mr. Woodword went on shore and informed Mr. Kelley about the arrangement. The same night at about 11 p. m. Mr. Woodword according to the arrangement made with accused No. 2 went on board the steamer and saw accused No. 2, who introduced Mr. Woodword to accused No. 1 in their cabin. According to Mr Woodword five to six European Officers of the Preventive Department who were cited as Witnesses in this case, stood outside on the shore waiting for signals Mr. Woodword.

According to Mr. Woodword, accused No. 2 the winchman took Mr. Woodword to a wash house near the cabin on the upper deck. In the wash-house accused No. 2 tied three big packets of cocain round Mr. Woodword's waist underneath his coat. Woodword was asked to go on shore with the packets and return at 1 mid-night for the remaining 4 packets. Mr. Woodword he delovered the three packets to Mr. Kelley and returned again to the ship at 1 a. m. as arranged. At 1 a. m. Mr. Woodword again went on board the steamer and met both the accused. This time accused No. 1, who is a carpenter, took Mr. Woodword to tee sarah wash-house and tied four packets of cocain round waist., which were also delivered by him to Mr. Kelley.

THE DEFENCE.

Counsel on behalf of the defence stated that both the accused were arrested on the next day i. e. on the 28th of May, very nearly 12 hours after the offence took place; that the Preventive Officers were quite ready to arrest the accused on the night of the 27th at 11 p. m.; that the Officer were quite in large number and the accused could have been arrested there and then red-handed that on the next day the accused were arrested without being identified by Mr. Woodword who did not go on the ship at all on the 28th of May; and that the accused were arrested on mere imagination, because two Chinamen were on the mind of Preventive Officers ever since the boat arrived Bombay. According to the Abkari Act no "exclusive possession" has been proved by the prosecution. Besides no "punch" was called and no search was taken in the presence of the "punch" which is absolutely necessary under the Abkari Act.

Counsel on behalf of the accused urged that Mr. Woodword's word which was the only evidence in this case should not be relied upon. Witenesses in the cross-examination admitted that the report which was written by Mr. Woodword was in fact typed and got ready two hours after the accused were arrested. The report was not even put before the Collector of the Customs on whose order accused were arrested, according to Mr. Kelley the Chief Inspector The chit on which such a large quantity of cocain was delivered has not been produced by the prosecution. The accused could not have delivered so many large packets of cocain in spite of the vigorous watch kept by the Preventive Officers so easily and after the fashion described by the witnesses for the prosecution.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

His Worship after commenting fully on the evidence led on behalf of the prosecution refused to frame charges against the accused and discharged them for the want of satisfactory evidence. He referred to the conduct of the Customs Officers, including Mr. Kelley (Chief Customs Officer) and expressed his astonishment that men of such long experience could have carried out the arrest of the accused with such scant regard to the forms and procedure of the law. His Worship also observed that the demeanour of these officers under cross-examination was not satisfactory. His Worship dwelt on the strange story of the triangular piece of paper in regard to which the prosecution had given various versions.

He declined to believe that cocaine of such enormous value could have been delivered by the accused in the full glare of lights and in spite of the strong guard kept on ship to the knowledge of the accused. His Worship held that he could not find sufficient material on which he could frame a charge and accordingly ordered the accused to be discharged and their bail bonds to be cancelled.

SERVICE TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

Under the presidentship of Sjt. VITHALBHAI J. PATEL, M. L. A. and in the presence of other NATIONAL LEADERS

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GUJRATI AMATEURS

WILL STAGE A GUJRATI DRAMA

PUSHPA-PARIMAL

Gujrati Translation of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S MARMION,

written by Mr. DEVDUTT THAKORDAS TARKAS

AT THE

GRANT ROAD, RIPON THEATRE

On 31st July, FRIDAY, at 9/- P.M. (S. T.)

Hon. Manager: Mr. VIDYANAND P. MASTER.

Tickets can be had from—

Mr. HIRALAL G. LAKDAWALLA

The Vayada Union Society,

27-29 Ardeshir Dadi Street, Bombay. No. 4

Secretary

Mr. HIRALAL G. LAKDAWALLA

Managing Director

Mr. THAKAR NIRBHAYA

Author of DESHVATO and MUMBAI-NI-MOHINI FILMS.

P. S.—Public is requested to give their level best help and encouragement by contributing a good sum with their kind attendance on the night.

THE TRIUMPH OF SUCCESS.

THE DEWAR TROPHY.

Awarded in respect of the 40,000 miles trial of Rapson Cords as the most meritorious performance of 1923, in R.A.C. Official Trials.

	Total Failures
Paris-Nice Reliability Trials—	Nil
Spanish Grand Prix	Nil
Grand Prix d'Endurance, 1923	Nil
Grand Prix d'Endurance, 1924	Nil
Swiss Grand Prix	Nil
European Grand Prix	One Valve Leak

"FIT RAPSONS AND BE OVERSIZED." ALL RAPSONS ARE RACING TYRES.

SOLE AGENTS:—

RANE, LTD.

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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

BOMBAY.

RAPSON TYRES

SUPREME ON ROAD AND TRACK.

The construction of the "Rapson" Cord cover is different from that of any other tyre on the market—It is this difference—the double tread of the tyre instead of a SINGLE TREAD—that for the first time makes possible a tyre that is both rugged and flexible. Rugged means Mileage and Flexibility means easy riding on Road and Track. That's why the "Rapson" Tyres are by far the best tyres "Rapson" ever built .....

GUARANTEED AGAINST EVERYTHING TYRES

Economy to be looked in these days of economic crisis. Much of your money has been wasted in replacing tyres at short intervals. No more waste your money on frequent replacements as we have now imported "Rapson" Cord tyres. Not on the first Cost, but on service worth, is to compute the value of "Rapson" guaranteed Tyres.

RELIABILITY: No more to be harassed by the sudden tyre and tube punctures in the way nor to be losers by replacing tyres at quick intervals. "Rapson" Guaranteed tyres complete with "RAPSON" deflector Tubes and fitted to correct standard size rims on any four-wheeled vehicle are *Guaranteed against everything* (such as punctures, burst, tube troubles cuts and any conceivable thing likely to happen to a tyre on the Road and Track) for 6,000 MILES OVER A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS.

RAPSON SUCCESS BUILT ON THESE GROUNDS

BREAKS WORLD'S RECORDS.

300 H.P. FIAT driven by Mr. E.A.D. ELDRIDGE

FLYING KILO.—147 MILES PER HOUR (Officially electrically timed by The Automobile Club de France.) This is the highest speed ever recorded and officially accepted in the history of Motoring!

WORLD'S RECORDS - 1 kilo (F.S.)

1 MILE (F.S.) - - - 1 kilo (S.S.)

RECORDS ON RAPSONS.

LEYLAND-THOMAS driven by Mr. G. PARRY-THOMAS

Seven World's Records.

Fastest Race ever driven on Brooklands.

Highest Lap Speed ever recorded on Brooklands

40 H.P. LANCHESTER driven by Mr. G. PARRY-THOMAS

400 miles at 78.32 miles per hour (breaking Eleven World's Records.)

R.A.C. TRIAL RECORD.

R.A.C. OFFICIAL 40,000 MILES ROAD TRIAL

A. Tyre ran 32,477 miles - No punctures

B. Tyre ran 39,115 miles - No punctures

C. Tyre ran 39,251 miles - No punctures

D. Tyre ran 40,000 miles - No punctures

MISSIONARIES' PROTEST AGAINST BETTING ON RACE COURSE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 15.

The Poona Missionary Conference held recently passed a resolution associating itself with the protest of the Council of the Deccan Sabha against the re-introduction of book-makers on the race-course, as likely to lead to increased dishonesty and gambling and joining in urging the Government in the interest more especially of the poorer sections of the community, to insist that in no circumstances shall this be permitted.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 17.

A moderate advance of 33 to 36 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market ceased on some profit taking but later advanced on speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 14 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Market fears continued drought in Texas and Oklahoma."

Although a good advance reported in New York futures the marwari-Bazar opened only a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 452 1/2. On selling by Brokers the market declined to Rs. 419 1/2 on Brokers' selling. On moderate buying by bazar operators the market recovered to Rs. 420 and closed at Rs. 419 1/2 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 419 1/2 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 419/- on selling by Commission Houses.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 396/- and advancing to Rs. 397/- on scattered buying closed at Rs. 396 1/2. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted at Rs. 383/- and Rs. 355/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand from Exporters and mills.

To-day only 100 bales Bengal were tendered. The total tenders up-to-date are 700 bales Bengal, 400 bales saw-ginned and 100 bales Punjab/Americans.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	419
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	451½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	395½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Superfine 422; Fine 412; F. Good 387 Good 372.

M G Kadi/Viramgaon: Superfine 473; Fine 463; F Good 453; Good 443.

M. G. Dhollera: Superfine 466; Fine 456, F. Good 446; Good 436.

M. G. Punjab/American: Superfine 501, Fine 491; F Good 481; Good 471.

M. G. Broach: F. Good 440; Good 430; F G. Fair 420.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	452
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	355
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	396

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	.....	410
Bengal F. G. M.G.	380/82	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	.....	410
Sindh-Punjab F.G.MG	380/82	.....
Punjab-American M. G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	410/420	460
Nagpur	415/425	460
Ecotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	445
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420/430
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, July 17.

New York Market 16th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.02	Oct.	23.90—12	24.35	+33
23.52	Jan.		23.88	+36
23.81	Mar.		24.14	+33

New York spot on 15th July, 24.65—80; New Orleans 23.90—45.

Telegraphic market advices:—Realising early; afterwards advanced on buying, catching stop orders.

October highest 24.37 (2.59 p.m.) lowest 23.82 (10.09 a.m.), range .55 points.

Liverpool Market 16th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.22	Jul.			13.13	—09
12.78	Oct.	12.67—11	12.71—07	12.65	—13
12.65	Jan	12.55—10		12.52	—13
12.70	Mar.			12.56	—14
	Egyptian				
23.60	Nov.			23.50	—'0
22.50	Jan.			22.40	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Heavy rains. Oklahoma City dist, San Antonio Dist, New Orleans dist and Montgomery (Ala) dist).

2) Market small and local. Average par yield next Bureau 198.9 lbs. Our travelling man wires:—"Greenville in North Texas fairly good." American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 17

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G	466/70	452	420
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	415/25		397
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/10		
„ M. G. F. G.	385/87	383	356
Khandesh Black leaf	380/90		
Khandwa-Sanavad	400/415		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	390/405		
Harda	385/425		
Ujjain	380/425		
Parbhani Purna	405/415		
Nander.	400/410		
Wardha/Warora	440/45		
Nagpur Katol	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/85		
Sangli Miraj	435/45		
Bagalkot	430/35		
Coompta	440/55		
Tirupur	485/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	435/45		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 16-7-25	9340000	6814000
„ Yesterday do	3000	7000
Exports to date do	8022000	5710000
Stock at Ports 10-7-25	321000	228000
„ Interior Towns. do	191000	234000
„ Liverpool do	739000	436000
Visible Supply 11-7-25	1445000	1058000
Quantity in Sight do	14496000	11524000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
4885	3508058	3e9 49247	354880

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 9th July

1924-25	1923-24
14360	:0 07

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-7-25 6,63,188 B/s last year—7,19,448 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 13th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	647109	1065179	775702
China	338490	234366	372352
Japan	1639270	1233780	1677158
Coast Ports	30820	50189	47496
Total	555689	583494	287 ,c7
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	7867	9400	0958
China Japan.			
& Coast ports	36937	11250	..
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper	
72 4 0	21-5-0	69-6 0	

Remarks:—12-30 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 33 to 36 points up and Liverpool 9 to 14 points down.

Here the local market opened with Broach at Rs. 421 and is now practically unchanged with old Broach at Rs. 45½, Oomras at Rs. 396½, and Bengals at Rs. 384 and Rs. 357 nominally for old and new crops respectively.

Opinion—We refer our friends to our Weekly Market Report which is being issued to-day and in which will be found details of the situation as it appears to us.

Sampin closed this morning 324.00, 316.20 and 312.50 for July, October and Januar, these rates being 50, 2.90, and 2.000 up respectively.

Ready Cotton yesterday there was a moderate demand for ready cotton.

Marwadi Bazaar Friday 2-30 p.m. Market:—Easy.

Broach July/August. Rs 451½. A/May 1926 Rs. [illegible] Oomra D/January Rs. 396. Bengal July Rs. 382½ D/January Rs. 355½.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, July 17.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	232,048	339,964
Central India	261	336,178	301,652
Barsi and Nagar	..	204,092	204,622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	96,992	103,993
Berar	259	563,599	646,391
Central Provinces	..	254,755	268,295
Total Oomras	520	1,747,664	1,864,917
Dholera	806	306,537	183,343
N.W. Provinces	..	130,771	122,521
Rajputana	54	79,010	89,591
Sind-Punjab	101	361,050	308,383
Broach	..	481,558	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	101	187,619	182,445
Westerns-Northerns	669	97,477	87,128
Cocanada	..	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	34,636	27,878
Persian	..	5,348	8,743
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	2,634	61,566	60,796
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	826
Total	4,885	35,08,058	32,46,247

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 9th July This year.	Last year
Europe	1,819	642,978	1,065,179
Japan & China	4,039	1,824,853	1,468,126
Coast Ports	..	30,295	50,189
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,360	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	83,596	13,907
Total	5,858	2,596,082	2,617,808

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Unaversal Standard Improved demand 1372.

Egyptian F. G. F. Saket laridis 31.30.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	23.93
January	23.44
March	23.75
New York Noon Call.	
October	24.00
January	23.52
March	23.82
New Orleans 10 a. m.	
October	23.33
January	23.46

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool July 17.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	13.34+.21
August	13.17+.23
October	12.87+.22
January	12.73+.21
May	12.83+.24

London, 16th July 1925.

Cuban Sugar 12/1/2 July value.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGES

Belgium 104.95.

Athens 305.50.

CLOSING PRICES.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G. O. C. LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	13.13	—.09
August	12.94	—.12
September	12.76	—.12
Octiebed	12.65	—.13
November	12.50	—.13
December	12.52	—.13
January	12.52	—.13
February	12.51	—.14
March	12.56	—.14
April	12.55	—.15
May	12.59	—.15
June	12.52	—.17
July	12.54	—.14

Tone—Barley steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 16

July	29.00	+.40
August	28.00	+.40
September	27.05	+.30
October	25.75	+.15
November	23.50	—.10
December	23.00	—.10
January	22.40	—.10
February	22.35	—.10
March	22.15	—.10
April	22.10	—.10
May	22.05	—.10
June	22.00	—.10
July	21.95	—.10

ADDITIONAL INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

Scinde Good	9.55
Scinde Fully Good	9.95
Scinde Fine	10.35
Bengal Good	9.65
Bengal Fully Good	10.05
Bengal Fine	10.45
Oomra Good	10.35
Oomra Fully Good	10.75
Oomra Fine	11.15
Broach Good	11.10
Broach Fully Good	11.50
Broach Fine	11.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1000
Day's Exports to Continent	8000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.35	+.33
January	23.88	+.36
March	24.14	+.33
Spot Cotton at New York	24.90	+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.20	+.30

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	23.70	+.29
January	23.86	+.31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 7/16.

Demand Bills 48568.

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 69 5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 16.

Futures at New York:—

Oct.	24.35+33
Jan.	23.88+36
Mar.	24.14+33

Liverpool, July 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid-Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	13.13—09
Oct.	12.65—13
Jan.	1.52—13
Mar.	12.56—14

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	..	395
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	400
Bombay Dyeing	815	818-12	815	350	817-8
Century	351-4	352-8	350		352-8
Central India	468-12	..	467-8		468-12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	..	106-4
Crescent	213-12	..			212-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	155
Fazulbhoy	826-4	826-4	821-4		826-4
Finlay	..	..	..	..	132-8
Globe	..	..	..	..	47-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	101-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	220
Indore Malwa	392-8	..	391-4		392-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	..
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..		120
Mysore	..	..	..	..	107-8
New Great	317-8	..	318-12		317-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	310
Pearl	467-8	..	465-4		467-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	450
Simplex	..	..	..	..	126-4
Swadeshi	..	463-12	..	462-8	463-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	165
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	80

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	131 4
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	..	82 8
„ Tram Co., Osd.	94-6	..	95		94 6
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	7-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	25
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	28
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	40
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	..	47-8
Tata Hydro	825	833-12	822 8		830
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	..	46
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	57-8	58-12	..		57-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17.

		Rs	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69	7
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47.. ..	96	0
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	0
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	4
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	105	0
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	7
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109	8
4 per cent.	Port Trust due 1974 ..	76	8
4 per cent.	Municipal due 1974 ..	76	8
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101	8
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1954 ..	102	6

Government Securities ruled a steady market during the week with a moderate business passing. 3½ per cent. G. P. does not seem to have interested anybody and is lower on the week by five eannas. Five per cent Tax Free loans are well-maintained at 99-15, while 5 per cent. 29-47 appreciated to 96/- 6 per cent. 1926's and 27's were done at 101-12 and 102-8 at which price there appear to be good sellers and the only interest in them has been for conversion. 1930's and 1932's were done upto 104-7 and 105-8 while 193-1's at 105; but the interest in these seems to have died out and the buyers are now quoting two annas lower. 6½ per cent. B. D. Loan is in demand at 109-6 but none is offering. Money is now very easy and call loan is about 2½ per cent. Calcutta has much easier conditions with money unlendable at 1½ per cent. conversions are progressing rather slowly, banks not being much in favour of them. The general tone of the market would appear to be healthy but there seems little scope for a rise in prices.

Bank Rate remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

SHARES.

London, July 16.

Hongkong Bank	£133 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
National Bank	£ 46 1/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/16

London, Thursday July 16.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £159,700,000 inc. £800,000.

Public Deposits £12,600,000 inc. £1,300,000.

Other Deposits £115,200,000 dec. £3,500,000.

Government Securities £36,000,000 dec. £6,500,000.

Other Securities £71,700,000 dec. £500,000.

Notes and Gold £38,200,000 inc. £4,800,000.

The Bank Reserve is 29,8 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 17.

Cotton mill shares remained generally unchanged. Market opened Rs. 5 easier, but again closed Rs. 10 better in Bombay Dyeing and Fazals. There was little doing in other scrips.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7 8	45
Central	25	1½	23 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1440
Imperial Contributory	125	10	380
Union	72	..	3 11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	25
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	100
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	827 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83
Hoshiarpur Deab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	80	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	145
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	30
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	..	6 7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	515
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	831 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	372 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	87 8
Burma Corporation %	10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	—	4 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8		
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	225
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	150	6 p. c.	85
Tata Iron Defd.	100	..	28 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	30	..	57 8
Thacker	75	..	16
Telephone	50	..	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	50	1	21
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	395
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	817 8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	352 8
Central India O.	100	16	458 12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	106 4
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	212 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	385
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	585
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	310
Edward Sassoon	200	..	155
Elphinstone O.	100	..	24
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	25	826 4
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	47 8
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	220
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	332 8
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	92 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4675
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	..
Madraa United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathuradas	100	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	120
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	107 8
New City of Bombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	317 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	467 8
Phoenix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	62 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	30
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9300
Simplex	250	..	126 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	463 12
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	..	80
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug/Sep at £21 1/2. In Linseed, La Plata Argentine for Aug/Sep to Hull at £19/6/3 for Sep/Oct at £19 1/2 for Jan/Feb at £19. In wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at £55 1/2 afloat to Hull.

WHEAT.

London, July 16.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. June/July quoted 56/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. June/July sellers 57/6.

Tone:—Dull.

Australian June/July value 55/6, quiet.

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 55/6, firm.

Tone:—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, July 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

July/Aug. sellers £19 3/3.

Jan/Feb. paid buyers £19 1/8.

Closed Dull and easier.

Linseed Bombay July/Aug. nominal £22 1/2.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sep. £9 598.—Firmly held.

Castoreseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £22 1/2.

Quiet—previous prices asked.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 5/8 July/Aug. nominal.

Rapeseed,, Toria, per ton £21 3/4 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 3/8 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7/8 July/Aug. sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet, steadily held.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 July/Aug. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—July Aug. nominal £21 5/8.

Aug/Sep. done £21 1/2.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet—small demand. Sellers offering at less money.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—July sellers 40/6.

Buyers, etc./Sep/Oct. value 40/9.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents of Mambadevi received on Friday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

NEW YORK, July 16.

"Drought continues in Texas and Oklahom."

METALS.

London, July 16.

	£
English best Selected Copper	63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 13/16
Copper Braziers	79
Yellow Metal	68
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	15 7/8

London, July 16.

Tin Block £259 3/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 16.

	Per md	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 16.

	Per md	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	64 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 16.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachan d	No. 20½	0 13 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 10½	0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 0
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT

LONDON, July 16.

The market was remarkably steady, India and China were very inactive, except for adjusting a few outstanding contracts market was supported by special coinage order destination of which was not divulged. Despite this being settlement week there was steamer for Bombay with only a very moderate shipment made and bazaars scarcely sent any orders. Notwithstanding the extreme quitness the undertone is good and Messrs. Mocatta see nothing for the present likely to cause any important change in price. z

FORWARD

Deshbandhu Number

(SECOND EDITION)

Every copy of the *Deshbandhu Number*, published on 1st July, has been sold out.

We are printing a second edition which will also be in book form and of the same size as the first edition, printed on fine glazed paper with illustrated cover. Some pictures of the *Shradha* ceremony have been added in the second edition.

Price Annas 10 per copy.

For mofussil Anna one extra per copy per postage.

Per V.P.P Annas 12 per copy. Those who want copies should send the price without delay.

MANAGER,

"Forward" Publishing Ltd., 19, british Indian Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on some long liquidation on reports of rains. In the middle of the week the market advanced on short covering and speculative buying. Before the close the market again eased on profit-taking.

We have experienced a very unsettled and fluctuating market since last we wrote. After indicating a somewhat downward movement during the early portion of the week the New York market was subjected to a rapid rise but this improvement lasted only for a couple of days as a sudden drop immediately ensued before the close of the week. The two days' substantial rise was due to the abnormally dry weather in Texas which led to heavy buying by local traders and speculators, whereas the fall of 46 points reported here on Thursday was the result of profit-taking by Bulls who becoming nervous over the deplorable condition of the coal trade came out to secure their profits.

The United States Mills' consumption for the month of June indicated a figure of 494,000 bales as against 350,000 bales consumed same time last year. This goes to prove that the present crop is going out of sight in a most surprising manner.

At present the minds of operators are greatly puzzled by the crop accounts that are coming through, and the difficulty of gauging the situation is proved by the lack of a definite move in either direction and the want of enterprise all round. Occasionally, alarming cables are circulated from those regions of Texas where drought still exists, chiefly the Northern and Central sections, whereas on the other hand reports from the rest of the Belt point to a good condition with the exception of the Eastern area from where there are minor complaints about the presence of boll-weevils. However, interest at the moment is centded more towards the "Bull" proclivity than the reverse, as from past records it is an established fact that July and August are considered as critical months during which some sort of calamity should overtake the crop, and very few operators have the necessary courage to work on the short side during this so-called critical period.

On the whole, the immediate future is purely dependent upon the weather, and as the latter at the moment is abnormally dry, the advancing tendency will very likely be maintained until a change in the outlook takes place. However, after the appreciation that has latterly materialised we should recommend distinct caution and conservatism on the long side, as any sudden change in weather conditions would find the market distinctly lacking in buying power. Furthermore, general trade apathy and the coal deadlock are the factors which would seriously hamper the enterprise of the Bulls. If, however, relief from the droughty sections should occur and bring about a substantial set-back, we think it will pay to buy as there will be many opportunities during the next few weeks when purchases made in weak markets will be satisfactorily liquidated.

Concerning the local market, new crop contracts look relatively cheap and prices this week have shown resistance to follow advnaces on the other side. Should there be any further material advance in Americans and prices here not follow proportionately we think well of making purchses of new crops.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week
New York October	23.83	24.35+.52
New York January	23.38	23.88+.50
New York March	23.70	24.14+.44
New York May	23.96	24.42+.46
Liverpool July	13.00	13.13+.13
Liverpool October	12.60	12.65+.5
Liverpool January	12.48	12.52+.4
Liverpool March	12.52	12.56+.4

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET

F. B. Broach July/August opened on the 10th inst. at Rs. 454½ and gradually eased to Rs. 448/- on Bazar operators selling. At about this level prominent shroffs were buyers which raised the market to Rs. 454½ going down by a couple of rupees the prices further improved to Rs. 456½ in sympathy with continued higher advices from Home. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 448/- on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 451½ on the 16th instant. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 423 on the 10th instant and going up to Rs. 424/- gradually declined to Rs. 412½ on selling by Commission Houses, Exporters and Bazar operators. From this level the market recovered to Rs. 424/- on Exporters and Bazar operators buying in accordance with sharp advances in America. But the market again gave way to Rs. 415½ on selling by Commission Houses and shroffs and closed at Rs. 418½ on the 16th instant.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 393/- and touching Rs. 400/- declined to Rs. 388 on shroffs selling. Owing to the rise in America the market advanced to Rs. 399 on Bazar operators buying but again gave way to Rs. 391½ on general selling and closed at Rs. 394½ on the 16th instant.

Bengal July opened at Rs. 379 and closed at Rs. 381½ on the 16th instant, the highest being Rs. 383 and the lowest Rs. 376. Whilst January opened at Rs. 357 and closed at Rs. 354½ the highest being Rs. 357 and the lowest Rs. 350.

PIECE-GOODS.

An easier tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. During the beginning of the week, fair inquiries from Madras, Indore, and Rutlam were visible and retail sales had been effected at lower rates. But since the last three days the demand has subsided, which has again made the merchants rather nervous. Ralli's Fari No. 2000 Grey Shirtings, the rate of which is an index to the tone of the market, has registered a decline of two annas per piece. Grey Jaconets have shown a reduction of an anna per piece. No improvement has been noticeable in White Shirtings, which are drugs in the market. In White Mulls the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End styles have been scarce and command good values. 52 inches by 20 yards thick quality White Mulls have met with fair demand from Madras. 38, 42, 48 and 53 inches by 18 yards ranges of White Mulls have been easier by four annas per piece. White Jaconets which were selling two to three months back at Rs. 9 have now been quoted at Rs. 8. Low quality Nainsooks in 27 and 36 inches worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.8 and thick quality Nainsooks of the value of Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 in 36 and 38 inches widths are in ample supply, and rates have therefore decline by four annas per piece.

The Manchester Market has been easier. Quotations generally are about ten per cent lower, as several makers have lost further ground. As a result of the present trade depression several looms have been stopped in Blackburn and Preston. Mail advices state that a few firms in Lancashire have been obliged to close down temporarily, owing to the position in China Instructions have been sent from Shanghai and Hongkong to certain manufacturers to stop deliveries of Grey and White Shirtings.

Local Mill Cloths have been easier the mills are now willing to sell at current bazaar rates in order to reduce their holdings. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills:—

8,000 Bales Bombay Dyeing Mills' calendered Shirtings, etc., on the basis of Rs. 1-3 which shows 1 1-4 as per lb. less then the last sale price.

2,500 Bales Fazulbhai and Pabaney Mills' Longcloths at Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-3-6 respectively, which indicates a reduction of 1 1-2 as on the last sale rate.

500 Bales Diamond Mills' Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1-0-6, which rate is 1 1-2 as less than the last sale price.

250 Bales Globe Mills' Heavy Shirtings at Rs. 1.1-6 per lb.

1,200 Bales Petit Mills Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1-1.

500 Bales Jacob Sassoon's Heavy Shirtings at Rs. 1-2.

250 Bales Meyer Sassoon's Heavy Shirtings at Rs. 1-2.

200 Bales Century Mills Heavy Shirtings at Rs. 1-2.

These sales are not remunerative to the Mills, but are made in order to clear the heavy stocks and in some cases to keep the looms going.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Monday next owing to the "Amwas" holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×3	1/38	12	4	0
„ 100,000	45×	„	15	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45×	„	13	12	0
„ No. 2800	37×	„	11	0	0
„ No. 4545	38×38		11	8	0
„ No. 15000	44×38		12	0	0
„ No. 16000	„	„	12	8	0
„ No. 17000	„	„	13	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	12	0	0
„ No. 2750	45	„	14	12	0
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1-2	19	8	0
„ BB	38×38	1-2	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	12	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39×	„	12	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net	20	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	7	9	0
„ No. 18	40×22	6	15	0
„ No. 158	40×22	6	4	0
„ No. 636	44×22	6	15	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	23	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	7	15	0
„ No. 60	46×19	8	11	0
„ No. 600	51×19	9	7	0
„ No. 6000	56×19	10	15	0
„ No. 88	58×20	8	2	0
„ No. 1270	27×18	3	10	0
„ No. 166	39×20	8	8	0
„ No. 818	39×20	8	10	0
„ No. 1440	36×20	5	4	0
„ No. 1703	52×20 Net	15	2	0
„ No. 224	44×20	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	3	10	0
„ No. 119	37×18	4	8	0
„ No. 229	42×18	5	0	0
„ No. 339	47×18	5	8	0
„ 1K-4K38	43 48 53×18 Avg.	5	10	0
„ No. 95	58×20	8	0	0
„ No. 66999	40×18	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18	6	0	0
„ No. 875	45×18	6	8	0
„ No. 975	50×18	7	0	0
„ No. 615	50×18	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	58×20	8	0	0
Flemings No. 8080	26×18	3	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	4	4	0
„ No. 61-81		4	0	0
„ No. 1850	„	3	8	0
„ No. 1900	„	3	10	0
„ No. 2600	„	3	12	0
„ No. 21021	„	3	14	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	5	4	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	38×18	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	„	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	26×18	4	2	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	26×18	4	2	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		4	1	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38	Net 12	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	„ 17	8	0
„ 5151 „	44×38	„		
„ 4141 „	44×38	„ 11	6	0
„ 5544 „	44×38	„ 11	6	0
„ 3800 „	44×38	„ 18	4	0
"C." Sheetings	30×36 Ex. Bond	9	14	0
"9" Dragons	30×36 Ex. Bond	9	14	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	„ 17	0	0
"Duck" Drills	26×40	„ 15	0	0

YARN MARKET

Bombay, July 17.

Since our last the feeling has been little better in the Yarn Market and although prices have not advanced further the bulk of inquiries received from all quarters has increased and there is in evidence more inclination to buy at the moment than for the past, several weeks. Reports from up-Country Markets show some signs of slow improvement and it is very likely that the confidence will be slowly getting in and the Offtake will increase further. Large fluctuations in Cotton are being experienced every day and this naturally goes against free buying. Monsoon is so far satisfactory and it is believed that before long the Yarn Trade will meet with further revival.

English Yarns.—Inquiries have further increased and a few orders have been on Cables. Manchester prices are still much higher and for any satisfactory business they require to be lowered substantially.

Japanese Yarns.—The position is distinctly better and although buyers have been hesitating to buy in large quantities and at increased limits it is believed they will have to do so in as much as the Japanese Import Houses have been quoting much higher rates for forward deliveries and the dealers have been holding firm their stock lots, and are not willing to sell their holdings at much lower rates especially when they are not able to replace the same at their selling rates. Sampian has kept firm and Exchange has improved to a small extent and the tendency is upwards. In all likelihood therefore, the Japanese Yarns prices will go up further and if not in the near future atleast after 2 months when actual shortage will be found in as much as the business for June and July shipments for these yarns is much limited and arrivals will be very small.

Indian Yarns.—The general outlook seems rather more hopeful and the stocks seem to be getting somewhat reduced in as much as the sales are on the increase though slowly. Our Mills have been keeping rather firm attitude on account of heavy losses if they accept the very low limits offered by the buyers at present. Cotton has been keeping very firm and it is difficult for them to get ready lots at anything like satisfactory prices. The position of the Mill Industry is indeed getting very serious and there is more anxiety felt for the future course at the moment than for the last several months. Attempts are being made by the Mill Owners and the Labour for any satisfactory understanding and the development of the negotiations at present is being eagerly watched by the general public.

The demand has been showing signs of a further improvement and if Monsoon continues satisfactory the necessary improvement will be in evidence before long.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 17.

Since we wrote a week ago we have had erratic markets at home the nett change in values being advances as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
New York 9/7/25.	23.83	23.38	23.70	23.96
New York 16/7/25.	24.35	23.88	24.18	
	.52	.50	.48	
	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 9/7/25.	12.60	12.48	12.52	12.55
Liverpool 16/7/25.	12.65	12.52	12.56	
	.05	.04	.04	

The cause of erratic movements is of course the wide difference in opinion as to the probable size of the New Crop. The Bears naturally and perhaps correctly lay much stress on the record acreage of nearly 46 1/2 million acres and the good reports being received from the Eastern part of the Belt. The Bulls on the other hand rely upon the continued drought in Texas and Oklahoma which followed one of the driest winters on record and also the large emergence of boll weevil in other parts of the Belt. During the next month or two we shall probably hear more of these unfavourable factors and we have little doubt the American propagandists will make the most of them in order to get a good selling basis for the crop. It is too early yet to form any good idea of the size of the crop, but the acreage is so large much damage can be done and the result still be a crop larger than we had last year. When we add to this possibility the fact that the World's carryover of American cotton will be the best part of a millions bales in excess of a year ago, the present apathy of consumers is understandable. The present price is about the average of last season and with the probability of a larger supply they naturally argue they ought to get their supplies this coming season at cheaper rates than they had to pay last year. With this feeling we are inclined to agree and we prefer sales on steady markets.

The local market has been very inactive. Our unsold stock is now small with selection poor and exporters show little interest. Local Mills continue to grumble about unfavourable trade conditions, are now apprehensive of labour trouble on their proposal to reduce wages and consequently continue to buy only from hand to mouth.

Our New Crops are relatively cheap as compared with Americans but in view of the probability of a large American crop so far only a very small pucca business has been done.

During the week Indian Crop prospects have greatly improved as widespread rains have fallen. The outlook generally is extremely hopeful.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 17.

In spite of heavy arrivals, demand from interior was very brisk and there were many buyers for Ready Invoices which changed hands from 14/9 to 15/3. Free Bombay Harbour. Forward positions have also improved by 3d. with moderate business doing Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with good demand for ready sugars and small business doing. Java report a better market with fair business. London and America ruled steady during the week with small business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/6/0 15/4 F. B. Harbour stocks 175,000 bags.

T M O June 15/3 Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. 15/6 Harbour.

T M O. Oct/Decr. 16/- Harbour.

T M O Jan Feb 16/4 Harbour.

Marcritins Rs. 15/4/0 F. B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Naringa with 56033 bags Java Sugar.

S. S. Cherka with 21533 bags Java Sugar

S. S. Breconian with 67,000 bags Java Sugar.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/10½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 16/1½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar. sellers 16/1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/4½.

Tone:—Steadier but no business.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, July 17.

Spot Prices	16-7-25.	9-7-25.
Description		
Bengals F. G.	384	No quoted.
S/Punjab FG.	384	
Broach F. G.	465	
Punjab American F. G.	478	
Dolleras F. G.	443	
Kadi Viramgum F. G	450	
Southerns G.	427	
Futures		
Hedge Contracts	16-7-25	9-7-25
Bengals July	380	Not quoted.
„ Dec/Janv. 26	352	
Broach, July/Aug	449	
„ April/May 26	417	
omra F. Dec/Jany 26	392	
„ F G		
Southerns G. May/June		

Receipts for the week ending 16th July 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	2145	63
Oomras	5323	2931
Dholleras	1523	406
Broach	914	..
Southerns	27190	2515
Persians	392	117
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	2
East Africans.	3602	6748
Other sorts..	..	1
Total	41089	13368

Exports for the week ending 16th July 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	8440
China	....
Japan	75975
Coast Ports	525
Total	84940
Afloat in harbour Europe	7122
China, Japan & Coast Poarts	28758
Total	35880

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 16th July 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
3508058	3246247	3550759	3323208	2695378

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 16th July 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.				
64153	148259	126565		
Continent			597177	414484
586963	921777	654949		
China 338490	237858	372352	385441	272077
Japan 1562338	1241470	1677438	1301371	
				941621
Coast Pors 30820x	50191	47995	42342	22072
Totl 2583064	2599555	2879289	2326331	1680251

* Including 9679 bales for U. So of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 16th July 1925. ... 14,488 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th July 1925. ... 6,50,773 bales.

Exports from Karachi for the week ending 6th July 1925. ... 12,192 bales.

Exports from Karachi from 1st January to 6th July 1925. ... 7,53,843 bales.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Conditions in the money market have further eased during the week, call money being quoted at about 2½ per cent. one to three months fixed at about 2 per cent. and six months at 3 per cent.

The Statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 10th July shows an increase of Rs. 244.93 lacs in the Cash Balance which now stands at Rs. 36,93,57,000 as compared with Rs. 24,75,74,000 at this time last year. Trade demand has declined as evidenced by the drop of Rs. 45.45 lacs in Loans, Rs. 200.50 lacs in Cash Credits and Rs. 68.65 lacs in Inland bills discounted. Government deposits are down by Rs. 132.38 lacs, while other deposits are up by Rs. 88.27 lacs. The bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. and the percentage of cash to liabilities is 38.23—an increase over last week by 2.91.

The gilt-edged market continues steady to firm with a good enquiry. The subscription to the Conversion Loan opened on the 13th instant and it is generally expected that a large block of the loan will be converted into long-term Loan of 1945-55, 3½ per cent. Paper was steady during the week at Rs. 69/11, but eased somewhat and closes at Rs. 69/6. 5 per cent. Loans 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 100 and Rs. 99/15. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1928 have been placed at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 105/11. 6 per cent Bonds 1926 and 1927, have advanced to Rs. 101/12 and 102/7. 1930 are quoted at Rs. 104/7 and 1932 at Rs. 105/8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109/8.

The Currency figures as at 7th July 1925 show an increase of Rs. 121.95 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 179-46 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 121.95 lacs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.89 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 57 as against 56.7 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened at 1s. 6-3/32d. for ready T. T. with business done as high as Rs. 1s. 6 1/8d. for deliveries July-August Subsequently, due to improved demand for the importation of bullion and further ease in the money market the rate declined to 1s. 6-1/16d. and closes steady at that level. There were few bills showing in this market, but Calcutta expects jute bills next month. The Bank's selling rate for ready and July is 1s. 6-3/32d. August-September 1s. 6-1/8d. October/November 1s. 6-3/32d. and December/January 1s. 6-3/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation was stationary throughout the period under report at 4.86 1/8 dollars. French francs are quoted at 103, Belgian at 105 and the Italian lira at 130.

A Press Communique issued by the Controller of Currency reports that the total remittance to the Home Treasury from 1st April 1925 to 30th June amounted to £2,451,000 Remittance during the month of June amounted to £1,566,000.

GOLD.

In the gold market rates have further improved in sympathy with easier sterling exchange, but the higher levels reached during the middle of the week were not maintained due to some falling off in the daily off-take which averages about 30,000 tolas. Our present stock is estimated at 16 lacs tolas after allowing for the importation of about 3.75 lacs tolas during the week. The price of sovereigns was steady, the closing rate being Rs. 13-6-6 for ready and Rs. 13-6-0 for forward. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d. but the market price was 84s 10½d. It is reported that all the gold available from Durban for shipment on the 20th instant has been bought by the market. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready, Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21/4/9 for 5th August settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-4-3 for 3rd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £484,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,03,22,018 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £275,000.

SILVER

The silver market was steady during the early part of the week on favourable advices both from Shanghai and London market, but subsequently, on China and America being more inclined to sell at higher levels the rates eased off. In London the Continent has appeared as a buyer. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London after opening at 3s. 2d declined to 3.1-7/8d., but subsequently improved to 3., 2-1/8d. and closes at 3s. 2d. In view of the present off-take no important change in prices is likely in the near future. The off-take averages some 240 bars a day due mostly to settlement, and the stock is estimated at about 5200 bars. The highest and lowest rates during the week in London were 32-1/8d. and 32d. for ready and 32-3/16 and 31/15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/7 and Rs. 71/13 for ready and 10th July settlement, Rs. 72/7 and Rs. 71/13 for 9th August settlement and Rs. 72/5 and Rs. 71/14 for 7th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £44,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1914 bars and Rs. 166,635 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £120,000

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Prices of cotton mill shares show some improvement due to bears covering sales. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 797/8-817/8-816/4; Century Rs. 346/4-357/8-351/4; Central India Rs. 455-460; Crescent Rs. 211/4xd. 215 xd. 212/8 xd.; 313/12 xd., Fazulbhoy Rs. 805 xd. 825 xd 822/8xd; 826/4xd.; New Great Rs. 315-318/12. 317/8 320-318/12; Pearls Rs. 460/8xd; 472/8xd.; 467/8xd. Simplex Rs 117/8, 130, 127/8 and Swadeshi Rs 446/4, 462/8

Limited business was recorded in the miscellaneous section, the prices in most cases being unchanged. Andhra Valleys are quoted at Rs. 510 and Tata Hydros have dropped from 896 to Rs. 830. Tata Iron ordys. are steady at Rs. 15/8 and Deferreds are quoted at Rs. 57/8. Bombay Trams declined to Rs. 94/6. Cement shares were steady. Bandis quoting at Rs. 7/2 Katni ordys. at Rs. 40 and Deferreds at Rs. 90. Railways shares continue steady, Amritsar Patti improving to Rs 138 Central Provinces to Rs. 112xd. and Tanti Valley to Rs 640.

Among bank shares Imperial Banks were steady at Rs. 1440 and Contributories at Rs. 380. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs 75 and those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs 23.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance", New York, July 10.—

Deeds speak louder than words, and the cotton market of last week needs no exposition beyond its record.

On Tuesday the government issued a report which put the condition as of May 25 at 76.6 per cent. Futures thereupon sold off about 60 points, but the next day there was a recovery and as the week closes the market is almost strong with an upward tendency. It is a clear case of the present versus the future.

Thus far the present has triumphed and until the figures of the Agricultural Department can be transmuted into bales of cotton there seems to be but little likelihood of any serious decline in the price of the staple that appears to be wanted all over the world.

But the predominance of the present has not disturbed the faith that some seem to feel in a crop of 15,000,000 bales and the depressing effect that such a will have upon prices.

With those who are able to foresee the future so confidently there is no use quarreling, but from time to time they may do well to consider what would happen if the world became persuaded that the crop was not likely to exceed 12,000,000. Despite the high condition figures of last week it is possible for public opinion to reverse itself and the carefully guarded remarks of the Crop Reporting Board about the re-emergence of the weevil suggests just such a 'volte face'.

Last year at this time the average of six important crop estimates was 11,097,000 bales. The yield proved to be 13,609,000 bales. On May 24, 1923, the 'Journal of Commerce' estimated the crop at 12,331.000 bales which was about the average of public opinion. The final ginning was only 10,171,000 bales. On May 18, 1918, the National Ginners estimated the yield at 14,250,000 bales, but only 11,906,000 bales were ginned.

All that these figures show is that no one really knows anything about the crop at this season of the year.

The present disposition is to assume that there is a large increase in the acreage planted. But no one knows anything about it either. The writer's view is that the acreage has always been overstated. It is human nature to exaggerate when the amount of money one can draw or borrow depends upon the acreage said to be under cultivation.

Not knowing anything about the size of the crop an opinion of value in regard to the market cannot be formed, but last week's developments show that it is dangerous to be short and that buyers are to be found somewhere for every bale of cotton presently in existence.

This being the case it seems unwise to calculate upon a decline in the market until there is some more definite and concrete evidence that the supply will exceed the demand, instead of being almost in equipoise as they are now and must continue to be until about the first of September. That date is nearly three months away and during the intervening period the expert crop killers will be able to destroy and cremate even the largest yield several times over.

COLOURS

Bombay, July 17.

The market has very gloomy future in view of the crisis in the mill-Industry in Bombay. Mofussil Dyeing factories are buying from hand to mouth. Alizarines in small packing changed hands at Rs. 65/68 per cwt. There is no tendency to buy for stocks at any price. Indenthrine Blue reports some business at Rs. 3/8/0 per lb. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent past-Lunger Rs. 66.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 66.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-I. P. Rs. 65.
Congo red Rs. 1/6/0.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/5/0.
Sulphuric Black Re. 0/13/0.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2/12/0.
Magnetta Xls Rs. 5/8/0.
Hemetine Xls Re. 0/12/0.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 3/8/0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 5/8/0.
Fast red Rs. 5.

RUBBER.

London, July 16.

Para, Up River Fine, Spot Aug/Sept. sellers 48.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot July value 51 1/2.

Tone:—Firm—American buying—closing quieter on profit-taking

Smoked Ribbed Sheets July paid and sellers 53 1/2.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

G. I. P. "B" WIN AT LAST.

Two matches in the Second Division were decided on Friday evening, that on the Oval between the City Police and the West Yorks resulting in an interesting draw, while the G. I. P. "B" were able to register their first victory by defeating the B. B. A. F. I. on the Co-operage. This match was fairly interesting though not overflowing with good football. Woods of the railway took a large part in his side's victory, especially in the second half when he was subjected to a vigorous bombardment. It is difficult to differentiate between the rest, all played well and deserved their victory. The Battalion defence was extremely poor and though it had, comparatively, nothing much to do, it succumbed on two occasions. The redeeming feature was the good display of D'Agorne and Mitten, who both did a lot of work. Their speed was good, while their centring was marvellously accurate. Midway in the initial period a combined rush by the G. I. P. forward resulted in Dorsey netting the first goal. After the interval D'Agorne equalised with a magnificent shot from the touch line. The game became keener but the Battalion inner trio was off colour and could not succeed, though Mantel had hard luck when he hit the crossbar with a close shot. The G. I. P. broke through on one occasion and Major was smart enough to convert a crosspass. No further goal changed the score and the Battalion had to retire losers.

G. I. P. "B":—Woods; Shannon and Murray; Bottomley, Carter and Gillman; Shea, Major, Henderson, Dorsey and Fernandez.

B. B. A. F. I.:—Crisp; Traber and Fox; Leontzini, Cohen and Thomas; Mitten, Long, Mantel, Sanger and D'Agorne.

Referee:—Mr. J. Watson.

WEST YORKS AND POLICE DRAW.

The Police vs. West Yorks match in the Second Division of the Harwood League on the Oval on Friday provided an interesting game which ended in a one-goal draw. The wet condition of the Oval hardly permitted decent football, but those engaged in the fray made the best of a muddy ground and a wet ball. The Yorks must explore playing on the Oval as they were completely lost. The Policemen opened fire and in a few minutes Gulam Ahmed stepped through a scramble and put his side one up. The Yorks were not too long in their efforts and soon brought Godwin out, but the Police goalie kept his charge in splendid fashion until a long pass from Hood slipped and rolled into the goal. Half time saw the teams on even terms and the following thirty minutes running brought no result though both sides were very near scoring many times. The Police custodian Bodwin was responsible for some brilliant save.

Teams were:—

Police:—Godwin; Hewson and Dewy; Paul, Rabbit and Prestley, Littlewood, MacKenzie, Gulam Ahmed, Duthie and Gardiner.

West Yorks "B":—Young; Goodoll and Eckhard, Jones, Boyne, Whillaker, Jackson, Goalis, William, Goodwin, and Hood.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

West Yorks vs. Royal Artillery.

REJOINDER TO MR. C. M. ROSS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Ross has evidently taken the trouble of perusing earlier articles in which the Colaba United have received hearty support, as he no longer makes wild accusations as to the Sporting Correspondent's prejudice. He is silent about his chief complaint and incidentally takes the opportunity of delighting our readers with his superabundant knowledge of football collected in the course of twenty-five years. Not being satisfied with that he throws in a bit of Latin, and "therein lies a tale."

To begin with, Mr. Ross is very reckless when he jumps to the conclusion that the Sporting Correspondent was on the stand. Even if he was, the critic's argument hardly holds water, as people at one end of the stand may see or hear something which is not visible to others at the other end. As it happens, however, I could not borrow four annas and had thus to mingle with the crowd on the free side opposite the stand, where he both heard and saw the things he wrote about. As for the assertion that a referee cannot be hoodwinked, this is absurd in the extreme. It is a recognised fact that whilst a good referee will not or in matters of law, he is only human and liable to be at fault where facts are concerned. It is not necessary to enumerate incidents on the Co-operage which have escaped the deserved attention of the referre.

Regarding the question of bare-feet, I prefer to trust the evidence of my own eyes.

I disagree with Mr. Ross when he says that a critic should have nothing to do with players and referees. A study of the mentality and peculiarities of players will assist materially in understanding what they are capable of doing and whether certain infringements are intentional.

It is not in my nature to be slavish and imitate others. This is not a question of "what the people say, I say." Opinions are bound to differ. Mr. Ross has evidently embarked on a campaign of suppressing any opinion which does not tally with his own.—Yours, etc.

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CRICKET FIXTURES.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Young Muslim C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Sydenham College, Kennedy Sea Face.

Islam Gymkhana vs. "Times of India", Kennedy Sea Face.

B. B. A. F. I. vs. Peter's Hostel, Oval.

Ralli Bros. vs. Forbes Forbes and Co., Oval.

E. D. Sassoons C. C. vs. Volkrt Bros., Oval.

Imperial Bank vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Oval.

W. H. Brady and Co., vs. Bombay Telephone C. C., Oval.

Cathedral High School vs. Islam Gymkhana "B", Oval.

G. I. P. vs. Elphinstone C. C. Esplanade

Parsi Gymkhana "B" vs. New High School XI., Esplanade.

New Hindu C. C. vs. St. Xavier's College, Esplanade.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Baronet C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Friends' Union C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Islam Gymkhana vs. New Hindu C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.

Young Zoroastrian C. C. vs. Fort Vijaya C. C. Esplanade.

Lad C. C. vs. Parsi Cyclists, Esplanade.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

POLYPHONTES WINS.

LONDON, July 17.

The following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes:—

POLYPHONTES ...	1
ZAMBO	2
DIOPHON	3

Thirteen ran.

Betting was eleven to four against Polyphontes, nine to two against Zambo and Diophon.

Won by neck, two lengths separated the second and third.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 16.

New York.—The boxing promoter Rickard has announced that Dempsey has signed up to meet Wills for the world's heavy-weight title though owing to Wills's absence from America and Dempsey's long inactivity from a serious fighting, it will be impossible for them to meet in 1925. It is expected that a contest will come off some time before September, 1926.—Reuter.

MACKINNON CUP.

LONDON, July 16.

At Bisley, the MacKinnon Cup was won by Canada with 1084, England being second with 1063 and Scotland third with 1061.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

The first meeting of the Council was held on Saturday the 11th instant at the Office of the Social Service League, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr W. E. D. Ward of the Y. M. C. Association

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary of the Council read the report of the work done hitherto and sought the opinion of the Council on the following suggestions. (1) Arranging for a Bombay Presidency Social Service Conference. (2) Preparing a directory of social work institutions in Bombay. (3) Surveying the field for social work in the city.

With regard to the 1st suggestion it was decided to call a Conference in November or in the beginning of December 1925. In connection with the rest of the suggestions it was decided to wait till the Directory prepared by the Social Service League was out. It was decided to call tehe next meeting of the Council by the middle of August. Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry suggested that at each meeting there should be a discussion on some social subject. The suggestion was agreed to.

While light refreshments were being served the members of the Council introduced themselves to the other members. The proceedings came to an end after a vote of thanks to the chair.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONSPIRACY TO ROB CASH SAFE.

ANGLO-INDIANS RECEIVE 1 YEAR'S R. I. EACH.

Further hearing was continued on Friday at the Criminal Sessions of the case in which two Anglo-Indian youths named George Archibald Boyle and Gerald Frederick Koestner were charged with conspiracy to murder the guard of the up Delhi Express and rob the cash safe on the night of 27th February last.

After the prosecution evidence was closed, both the accused made a statements to the court denying the existence of any conspiracy. The first accused stated that he wanted to go to Surat to enquire whether there was any prospect for him to start a profitable business there as a taxi-driver, on the second accused who was his friend also consented to join him. They left by the Gujarat mail on the 26th February, when Richard Stanley who was their common friend saw them off at the Colaba station. At Surat they found that plying busses would be more profitable than plying taxis. They bought there several tools which would be useful to them for repairing motor cars, as they were offered very cheap by a hawker. They then returned to Bombay by the up Delhi Express the same night, sleeping all the way during the journey. When they woke up at Grant Road, they were arrested by the police.

Questioned by his Lordship regarding a coat that was found in the box, the first accused replied that his wife had forgotten to fix buttons on to them, and therefore he had not put it on.

The second accused then made a statement corroborating the story of the first accused.

In course of his summing up, his Lordship asked the jury not to place much reliance on the evidence of Richard which was uncorroborated. He also warned them that no adverse inference should be drawn merely from the possession of the implements, which could be used for a legal as well as for an illegal purpose. The only question they had to decide was whether the accused in fact entered into the alleged conspiracy.

The jury then retired, and after deliberating for about half an hour, returned a unanimous verdict against both of conspiracy to rob.

His Lordship sentenced each of them to one year's hard labour.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

ACCUSED GETS 7 YEARS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a special jury, Kishan Ganpat a Maratha aged 35 was put up on a charge of committing the murder of a mill-hand named Rasul Abdul Majid by cutting his throat with a razor on 15th May last.

Mr. Poonawalla appeared for the Crown; while Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla defended the accused.

The deceased was employed in the Alliance Cotton Mill and was residing in a chawl at Foras Road. The accused who was also employed in the same mill was living in a chawl near by. On the day of the murder, which was a holiday, the deceased went to the mill to see a friend, and at about 1 p.m. was having a shave in the mill compound when the accused came up and asked the barber not to shave him. The deceased, thereupon, remonstrated, and there was an exchange of wards between them. The deceased then asked the barber to continue, when the accused, it was alleged snatched the razor from his hand and passed it across the neck of the deceased, after which he absconded. The deceased tried to get up but he staggerred and collapsed, and died on the spot a few minutes later. The accused was arrested in a water closet in one of the chawls. He was examined at the J. J. Hospital when he was found to have certain wounds on his right palm.

According to medical evidence of Dr. Thornton, Police Surgeon, death was due to the main artery of the neck having been severed by the cut.

The accused made a statement to the court during which he said that the deceased used to bully other persons, and extort money from them by intimidation and threats. On the day in question, the deceased demanded Rs. 5 from him which he refused, and there was a scuffle between the two. The deceased then held the accused by the wrist and sat down to be shaved, forcing him to sit by the side of the barber. Suddenly a man standing by gave a kick to the accused who was pushed forward on the barbar, with the result that the barber's hand not a jerk, cutting the neck of the deceased.

The jury on the evidence having returned a verdict of guilty, his Lordship sentenced him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANAVIL SAMAJ DISPUTE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST HOLDING A MEETING.

Gulabbhai Mohanbhai Desai and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dayalji Nanubhai and ors. ... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was a suit filed by some members of the Anavil Samaj, a society registered under the Registration of Society's Act against defendants 1-13 who were the managing body of the society for the year 1924-1925 and defendants 14—25 who are the alleged members of the governing body for 1925-26, and defendants 26-27 who were the trustees of the funds of the said Association for a declaration that defendants 1-13 in the absence of any properly appointed governing body still continue to be the members of that governing body and for a further declaration that defendants 14-25 are not the properly appointed members of the governing body and as such have no power to perform any of the functions of that body, and to prevent the defendants from convening a meeting of the Samaj at Surat on Sunday the 19th inst. and for an injunction against the trustees for not handing over the income of the fund to the alleged present governing body.

This suit arose out of certain disputes between the members of the Anavil Samaj owing to certain actions of the 1st defendant who is alleged to have overridden the express wishes both of the governing body and of the members of the Association. It was alleged that some of the resolutions passed by this association were had in law either because they did not comply with the terms of the Act under which the society was registered, or because by a wrongful exercise of discretion the 1st defendant refused to take into account the votes of 273 members of that body by prosey as authorised by the rules.

It was alleged that against the express wishes of the majority of the managing committee of the Association, the 1st defendant who was the president of the Association for 1924-25 called a general meeting of the body on the 14th of June 1925 at Navsari, and carried on the business of the meeting in spite of the protests of some members of the Society. It was further alleged that at about 11 p.m. although a vote of no confidence in the president was placed before the meeting, the 1st defendant, got some friend of his to move a vote of censure on some member who was not the one who had moved the vote of no confidence in the president and as a result of that proposition being carried the president declared that the proposition against him automatically fell through. After this there was some free fight in the meeting as aresult of which some members were beaten with lathies and a great number of members left the hall at about 11-45 fearing personal violence. After this the president continued the meeting with about 80 member of his party and at that meeting new members for the governing body for 1925-26 were elected. It was further alleged that the president for the current year, Balvantrao Raghunathji Desai of Baroda had convened a meeting of the Association for the 19th inst. to confirm some of the resolutions alleged to have been passed at the meeting of the 14th June 1925.

Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the plaintiffs.

Counsel for the plaintiffs set out the facts before the Court and applied for a rule nisi and interim injunction to restrain the members of the governing body for 1925-26 from performing the functions of that body and from holding the meeting on the 19th inst.

After hearing Counsel his Lordship granted the rule and interim injunction as prayed for, and directed the prothonotary to convey by wire to the defendants concerned the facts of the interim injunction being granted at plaintiffs' expense.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING RATE

—47

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Friday's opening rate.	+6
Friday's closing rate.	—47
Liverpool opening	+22
Liverpool closing	+21

ALL OVER CHILLIES

"PATHAN RAJ" AGAIN!

On Thursday morning a gang of Pathans mercilessly belaboured two Hindus, a father and his son, as a result of which they are removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment and the police have arrested four Pathans. It appears a Pathan went to the municipal market at Lower Parel to buy chillies from the shop of one Gangaram for five pice. The Pathan placed the chillies in a bag which, it is said, contained mutton and then wanted to return the chillies as he was not satisfied with the quantity. The shop-keeper having refused to take the chillies back, the Pathan returned with a gang of his community after about two hours who were all armed with lathis and assaulted the shop-keeper's son, named Ganpat, in his father's absence. The father in the meantime returned and he too was mercilessly assaulted. An alarm was by this time raised and the police arrived and arrested four Pathans while the others took to their heels. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they are detained for treatment. Further police enquiries are in progress.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Maharudrappa Verhadrappa, a sticher in the docks and Ramlal Gopi, a cooly, were charged by Deputy Inspector Long with the theft of ten bundles of gold thread from a shed in the Alexandra Dock on the 27th ultimo.

The accused were defended by Mr. Naviullah, pleader.

The evidence showed that S. S. "Kouderkerk" arrived in Bombay on the 24th ultimo with Cargo, a part of which consisted of five cases of gold thread. On the 1st instant the agent o the consignee went to the docks to get the cases cleared when he found one of them missing. He then, accompanied by the Shed Superintendent, searched sheds No. 6 & 7. Under some bags of loaf sugar they found the fifth case empty of its contents which consisted of 200 bundles of gold thread valued at Rs. 989. The Shed Superintendent then reported the matter to the police. At about midnight the same day Sergeant Oliver of the Bombay City Police was on patrol duty along Lalvadi Road when he saw the accused going in a victoria towards Ghorupdeo. His suspicion was aroused and he stopped the carriage and questioned them. He then searched them and he found five bundles of gold thread tied round the waist of each of the accused. As they could not give a satisfactory explanation they were taken to the Dadar Police Station and charged with theft.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the bundles were given to them by one Krishna. Both the accused admitted previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

PATHE CINEMA.

Hal Roach who has given to the screen much of its best comedy and heartist laughter, is now presenting something more novel and more amusing with a distinctly different atmosphere and them. His new Pathe comedy. "The Battling Orioles" will be showing at the Pathe Cinema this week. It is a picture that will entertain every class of picture-goer, for it combines the universal love of laughter, with the equally universal love of romance, a formula that never failed to register success when combined in the right proportion.

The story concerns the romance of a young man, the son of an old time baseball player, who comes to the big city to find his sweetheart innocently involved in a scrape that threatens her arrest. He proceeds to the rescue with the aid of his father's old team mates. The final scenes showing the battle royal between the dignified old veterans and a gang of toughs, is the pinnacle of comedy situations.

Equally amusing is the short episode which pictures these heros, known as "The Orioles" in all their glory in the spring of 1874, when they were the most belligerent base-ball team that ever cracked a bat over an umpire's head.

This picture promises to make every one shreik with laugrter, or it is one of the most laughable comedies yet screened.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The Management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) screen to-night and this week a powerful appealing British Photoplay "Fires of Fate" (7 parts) picturized by the Gaumount Company from the world-famous and most widely read novel "The Tragedy of the Korosko" by the most eminent British Novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The Drama features Wanda Hawley, Nigel Barrie, Stewart Rome and an all-star cast. You are taken all the way to Cairo—the Nile—The Pyramids—the Sphinx. Tutankhamen's tomb—and the desert. The story depicts the awful sufferings of a party of European tourists captured by the dervish Arabs in the desert.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Pearl White, who a year ago forsook serials for dramatic pictures, will be seen to-day and next week at the Excelsior Theatre in her latest William Fox photoplay "Beyond Price", the story of a neglected wife who wishes she was happier.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

All Bombay cinema records have been beaten by Fairbanks "Thief of Baghdad", which starts to-day on its eleventh consecutive week.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Herbert Rawlinson and Madge Bellamy make a good stellar team. They came to the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) theatre to-night in one of those motion pictures which suggests throughout a story taken from real life, "The Man In Blue," a Universal-Jewel. True, it is not the real life with which most persons have had personal experience, but it is the manner of life most persons know of through reading the newspapers, and articles on the Immigration problem.

But this does not mean that the picture story is lacking in dramatic intensity nor in thrills, for it teems with both, which fact coupled with its impression of realistic portrayal, is one more evidence to prove the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

The story from which the picture is adapted is by Gerald Beaumont. It was published in The Red Book Magazine as "The Flower of Napoli."

RAUGHODHECUHU NATYA-SAMAJ.

The above Dramatic Company is now a days drawing a great deal of Bombay Theatre going public at the Elphinstone Theatre on account of their popular drama entitled "Sanshaya Kallol" in which Mr. Raghuvir Sawakar acts as "Revati" and his acting is splendid. He is constantly encored by the audience. His singing is also charming.

The Company has recently staged a new drama entitled "Var Vanchana" which is also equally patronised by the public.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual general meeting of B. P. Muslim League, Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sir Mahomedbhai Hajibhai to preside.

Dinner to honour Mr. J. Baptista, Mole Hotel, Ballard Pier, 8-15 p.m.

The s.s. Rampura with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs.

SUNDAY, July 19.

West Yorks Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Public Meeting re. Rent Act, Municipal School Hall, Waterfield Road, Bandra, 3-30 p.m.

Temperance meeting at Sir C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m., Dr. F. S. Chiniwala to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 19th inst.

CITY'S HEALTH:—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th July 1925, to 6 a.m. of 17th July 1925:—Small-pox nil attack nil death. Cholera 1 attack, nil death; Plague nil attack, nil death; Influenza nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 81. Total mortality this day last year 79.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

CONCERT IN Y.M.C.A.:—To-day (Saturday) there will be a concert in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m. Admission Free. All are invited.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223 Girgaum Back Road.

C. K. P. GANESH UTSAV MANDAL, KALYAN.—The annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held on Sunday (19th inst.) at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. S. G. Kulkarni at Ganapati's temple. Therefore all are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

HINDU SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held in Marwari Vidyalaya to-day (Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. Tarachand Gagra of Sindh will deliver a lecture on "Critical Condition of the Hindu Society and our duties towards the same." Mr. Balubhai T. Desai will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Prof. V. G. Rao, will give his first talk on "The Great French Masters" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

At the monthly conversational meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, will speak on "The Futility of Parties in India." when Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.—Under the under etaoishrdlu cmfwyp shrdlu shrdlmb auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, Hari Bhakti Parayan Bankat Swami will perform a Harikirtan to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at the Murar Bag, near C. P. Tank, on the occasion of Shri Namdeo Punya Tithi Utsav.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when short Gujerati speeches on vegetarianism, temperance and health culture will be delivered by Messrs. P. S. Masani, D. D. Gilder, J. L. Mankar and P. S. Banaji, followed by Songs, recitations and dialogues. Dr. F. S. Chiniwala will preside. Food reform literature will be freely distributed.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—The following programme arranged by Mr. Stanley Walker, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2. F. V. Wave length 387 Metres:—

1. Piano and Organ, Duet, Messrs Hancock and Walker; 2. Song Selected, Mr. Harry Mullineaux; 3. Song at Piano, Mr. Stanley Hancock; 4. Song Selected, Mrs. Woodford; 5. Piano Solo: Mr. Stanley Hancock; 6. Song Selected Mr. Harry Hardwick; 7. Song Selected Mr. E. Woodford; 8. Piano and Organ Duet Selected, Messrs Hancock and Walker. 9. 6. Plantation Melodies with organ and piano accompaniment rendered by the "Radio Quintette" (Messrs Hancock, Hardwick, Mullineaux, Walker and Woodford.)

Organ kindly loaned by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

We understand that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay having expressed a desire to consult the leaders of the Bombay Stock Exchange, in connection with the proposed legislation to regulate the transactions of the Exchange, some of the prominent members of the Board of the Exchange have left Bombay for Poona to see his Excellency.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925.

THE SWARAJIST REPLY.

The resolution passed by the General Council of the Swaraj Party held at Calcutta will paradoxically enough be received by the country with feelings both of relief and disappointment. The country had been awaiting the outcome of its deliberations with hope not unmixed with fear. It hoped that the clearing of the atmosphere by the speech of Lord Birkenhead which, in the fine phrase of Mahatma Gandhi, was a notice to us to put our house in order, would be utilised by the Swaraj Party in giving such orientation to its policy as to stimulate the forces of national endeavour outside as well as inside the Councils. It feared lest, in its anxiety to placate the Independents and the Liberals and in its misreading of the lull in the country, it would hastily enter the slippery path of co-operation leading inevitably to the paralysis of national forces. Though the fear has been allayed, the hope has not been much encouraged. The Council has declared that Lord Birkenhead's pronouncement is not only no response to the late Deshbandhu's offer, but, on the contrary, is calculated by its tone and language to make the chances of honourable co-operation difficult if not impossible and that it sees in that pronouncement no reason for a revision of the policy of the Swaraj Party.

In making this declaration the Swaraj Party has given expression to the mind of the whole country except, of course, of those whose capacity for self-deception is only matched by their faith in peoples other their own countrymen. One despairs of their credulity; hopes never prove dupes to them. Thus Mr. Sastri, who may be taken as their spokesman, after deep and prolonged researches has detected gleams of hope in the stilted platitudes, the misrepresentations of history and the blank negation of the Birkenhead pronouncement. Lord Birkenhead's cleverness in throwing on Indian politicians all responsibility for Government's refusal and failure to advance has not even the merit of novelty but it has succeeded in deluding the Liberals who are making frantic appeals to the Swarajists to fall into the trap laid for them by satisfying Lord Birkenhead's demand that Indians should go through the dyarchical experiment all over again as a mere demonstration of their goodwill. Such a preposterous affront, totally ignoring national demands and feelings, brushing aside the recorded experiences of Liberal exministers and promising absolutely no reform as a proof of the Government's own professions, would be rejected with contempt in any self-respecting or even intelligent country, but so low have we fallen that Lord Birkenhead's farrago of nonsense about leave to draft a constitution is construed as a "challenge to the Swarajists" by the "Bengalee" while the dishonest excuse for drift, if not reaction, is taken as a recognition of the constitutional importance of Delhi and the Assembly! But the most amusing demonstration of the Liberals' capacity for self-deception is furnished by the speculations about the response that the late leader of the Swaraj Party would have given to Lord Birkenhead's "offer". He would have, we are told, "definitely advised his colleagues to declare that they would accept office and do their best with the present system, thereby facilitating the task of Lords Birkenhead and Reading in inducing Parliament to send out the statutory commission next year." It is one of the touching hallucinations of our Liberal friends to claim the message of every dead patriot as a confirmation of their own faith. It is this hallucination which prompts the suggestion that the late Deshbandhu would have helped in reviving and working dyarchy which he devoted the last two most strenuous years of his life in burying fathoms deep, merely to accelerate the granting of the boon of a packed Royal Commission charged with the task of registering the predetermined decisions of a Tory Government. What he wanted to facilitat was not the task of Lords Birkenhead or Reading but the task of his own countrymen to win Swaraj.

In the latest issue of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi gives the recollections of his discussions with the Deshbandhu at Darjeeling. These recollections show that while his generous impulses inspired him with hopes of big things from Lord Birkenhead, he knew what he wanted and how he was to get it. As he is reported by the Mahatma to have said, he did not want to disappoint Lord Birkenhead by understating his country's demands. He wanted, as he had made clear in his Faridpur speech, a settlement by negotiation, a settlement different from what Lord Birkenhead promises at the proper time and by the proper method to be decided by him. Lord Birkenhead's proper time may be next year or 1929, but his proper method—a Royal Commission—will certainly not secure a settlement satisfactory to the Indian people. "If Lord Birkenhead disappoints us," Gandhiji reports him as saying, "I do not know what we shall do in the Councils. But this I know that we must prosecute your programme of the Charkha and organise our villages. We must become an industrious nation once more. We must bring power in the Council." In his Faridpur speech he was no less explicit. He had said: "If, however, our offer of a settlment should not meet with any response, we must go on with our national work on the lines which we have pursued for the last two years so that it may become impossible for the Government to carry on the administration of the country except by the exercise of its exceptional powers. There are some who shrink from this step who point out with perfect logic that we have no right to refuse supplies unless we are prepared to go to the country and advise the subject not to pay the taxes. My answer is that I want to create the atmosphere for national civil disobedience, which must be the last weapon in the hands of the people striving for freedom." The defect of the resolution of the Council of the Swaraj Party is that while it has accurately measured the value of Lord Birkenhead's speech, it has, despite past experience, allowed itself to hope that the action of Lord Birkenhead will belie his words when Lord Reading and his Government make their precious declaration in the Assembly. For, it is clear from the speech of the Secretary of State that the only action the Government of India will take will be to give effect to the majority recommendations of the Muddiman Committee. In fact, it is an open secret that the minority recommendations have not even been referred to the Local Governments for their opinion for the simple reason that the Government of India have decided to ignore them as did Lord Birkenhead in his speech. In view of this unmistakable indication of the intentions of the Government the country expected from the Swarajists not merely a demand for gestures from Lord Birkenhead but a policy of action galvanizing the national forces and a call to their rank and file to help, more energetically than they have done hitherto, in the task of making ourselves an industrious nation once more, determined to accept Lord Birkenhead's challenge and not to rest until freedom is won.

Notes of the Day.

Unhappy China.

The Celestial Empire is anything but a terrestrial paradise now. To the chaos and misery caused there by the jealous intrigues and selfish policies of the great Powers has been added now the evil of a new civil war between two rival Tuchuns or military governors. It may appear that for this fresh factor of confusion, foreign imperialism is not at all responsible. But certain important considerations ought to be remembered. The military governors have become militaristic and autocratic because of the Great War which China was made to enter owing to the pressure of the Allies and to whom the West has impartially sold arms. For strengthening the military element in China, therefore, the diplomacy of the great Powers is in no small degree responsible. Moreover, the central government at Peking is unable to exercise authority over the provinces because it lacks the fiscal resources needed for maintaining efficient administrative and military forces. But the antiquated customs tariff of 5 per cent. fixed at the dictation of the foreign Powers in 1842—prevents the enhancement of revenue of the central government and thus diminishes its power to suppress disorder. The Washington Treaty contemplated the convening of a special conference to revise the tariff system, which has not been summoned even after three years. The Powers delayed deliberation on the vital issue of China's fiscal independence until through their own apathy China was again plunged into a civil war which was made an excuse for postponing the Conference. It is some satisfaction that the Washington States department is proposing to convene a Conference for considering the question of tariff revision as well as of the anomalous and inequitable privileges enjoyed by foreign Powers under the innocent name of 'extra-territorial" rights for which the Washington Conference had agreed upon an international commission which has also not met. If the Open Door policy is to be a reality, it should give China at lest fiscal autonomy instead of allowing different Powers to compete in exploiting her.

Wanted—Struggle, Not Co-opration.

Mr. Sastri is not content with advising the Swarajists to be docile in order to earn a Royal Commission before 1926. He echoes Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's complaint that the Swarajists prevented the Labour Government from giving India a large dose of responsible government. It is, frankly, an apologetic after-thought which is simply untrue. It was open for Labour to accept the Assembly's demand of a round table conference or even a royal commission as an earnest of its desire to promote Indian self-government; it could have negotiated with Indian leaders or made even some substantial "concessions" without antagonising the Liberals. The initiative lay with it, not with the Swarajists. Instead it chose to enquire into the obvious and now the Secretary of State does not even condescend to look at the Indian Liberals' report of that enquiry. Lord Olivier, it will be recollected, congratulated Lord Birkenhead on his speech so that it is evident that his policy or pronouncement—because pronouncements take the place of policies nowadays—would not have been radically different. To attribute the misdeeds and betrayals—as in the Ordinance affair—of Labour to the protests and obstruction of the Swarajists is disingenuous and unfair. With the Lords and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, with the City interests and British opinion all hostile to Indian freedom, Labour would be incapable and unwilling to confer self-government even though in a majority in the Commons. It is not through acquiescent co-operation but through peaceful but determined resistance and struggle that national liberty is won.

The Volunteer Movement.

Mr. Hardiker, the energetic Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, has explained in a short leaflet the aims of the national volunteer movement, its relation to the Congress and the Congress committees, and its organisation and methods. We are surprised that any misapprehension should exist about the character or purpose of the Dal; but if there has been any misapprehension it is certain to be removed by Mr. Hardiker's clear and unequivocal statement. The Dal is emphatically a Congress organisation being a product of the Cocanada session and supported by Congress grant. It is committed to the principle and method of non-violence on which it bases its discipline and organisation. It is a quasi-independent body with functions of its own subsidiary to the Congress institutions but guided in its own affairs by its own discipline. The volunteer movement is an indispensable machinery for organising constructive work or developing combative powers and on its rapid and efficient growth depends not merely the function of translating Congress ideals and programme into action but also the hope of the nation. We trust there will be no more of carping criticism of a useful adjunct to national institution but a willingness to help and promote it.

Co-operation in Bombay.

The Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute deserves to be congratulated on the good work it has done during its official year 1924-25. This Branch was started five years ago to co-ordinate and guide the work of the growing number of primary co-operative societies scattered all over the city of Bombay and its suburbs and to carry on propaganda to spread the co-operative movement in its varied aspects. To-day the Branch has on its roll 273 members, 161 individuals and 112 societies. As its constitution is shortly to be improved so as to give the constituent societies a predominant voice in its policy and work, it may be hoped that many more societies will soon be affiliated to the Branch. To cope with the growing bulk and variety of work the Bombay Branch is subdividing itself into Branches for the different parts of the city and for different specific interests. Thus Branches have been recently opened in the Fort and at Parel, and Dadar and a fourth one is shortly to be opened for Girgaon and Grant Road. Among the various activities of the Bombay Branch and its ward sections may be mentioned: settling over 200 disputes by arbitration, reduction by this and other means of over-due loans, supervision of existing primary societies and registering several new ones, holding of the Third Bombay Co-operative Conference and a Conference of factory workers at Parel, arranging a number of lectures at various centres often with the aid of the magic lantern, and conducting training classes. The Branch also assists in managing the E. D. Sassoon and Tata Welfare Institutes. A Co-operative Club, a People's Bank, and a separate section to confront the problems of Housing Societies are among the activities under consideration. Of special promise are the attempts being made to spread co-operation among factory workers and to organise a Women's Credit Society in the Jacob Mills.

'Happy Home frr the Blind."

The Blind Relief Association of Bombay has decided to open a home for the blind under the above name and to locate it near the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. The vicinity of the school will enable the inmates of the Home to receive not merely free boarding and lodging but also such education as is possible for them by competent teachers. It is proposed to begin with 50 inmates, all juveniles, a pitifully small number in all conscience when we remember that there are 10 to 15 lacs in India who are totally blind. But until the public of India values organised charity much more than it does, it is necessary to proceed cautiously, not that there is little charity in India. There is, fortunately, much. But much of it is unorganised, encouraging begging more than self-reliance. The city of Bombay, however, is distinguished alike for its charities and for the rational character of many of them. The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind itself, which has been successfully conducted for the last twenty-three years, is only one of the numerous instances of Bombay's organised charity. Here in this school about fifty resident students are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, music and handicrafts like cane work and tailoring, and enabled to earn an honorable, if humble, living; a conclusive proof of what organised charity can do even in the case of God's most unfortunate creatures. We trust our local philanthropists, the Government and the Municipality will enable the new Home attached to the school to be as useful an institution as the school has been.

The Seva Sadan.

We invite the reader's attention to the detailed report, printed on another page, of the work being done by the Seva Sadan of Bombay. That work carries with it its own recommendation, and we need not say much about it here. "It is indeed difficult to avoid superlative adjectives in speaking of the work of the Seva Sadan," said H. E. the Governor of Bombay, after seeing the work of the institution. We endorse that remark. The numerous educational and other activities carried on in perfect harmony by women of various communities, are a splendid record hard to beat anywhere in India. We are, therefore, not a little surprised and pained to find that such an institution is still indebted to the extent of Rs. 17,000, and that too on account of the Memorial Hall in memory of the philanthropic founder of the institution, the late Mr. B. M. Malbari, whose name is still cherished by Hindus and Parsis alike for his service to the womanhood of India. We trust, for the sake of a good name and a good institution associated with it, that during the next Pateti and Diwali holidays when Bombay charity runs in full stream, if not earlier, generous Bombay will wipe off this debt and help the work of the Seva Sadan to get into full swing.

"LONGING FOR UNATTAINABLE."

INCORRIGIBLE INDIAN POLITICIANS.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD'S VIEWS ON INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 16.

The Duke of Connaught, presiding at the Colonial Institute luncheon to Sir William Birdwood, paid a tribute to the services of the new Commander-in-Chief in India whom he described as a British soldier, a British gentleman and a friend of the Empire.

Sir W. Birdwood, replying said that his return to India was far earlier than he anticipated owing to the lamentable death of Lord Rawlinson who was a great and talented soldier and the best of sportsmen. His passing away was deplorable for he was cut off at the zenith of his power to the great loss and sorrow of the whole of the British army. Sir W. Birdwood was deeply conscious of the difficulties ahead in India but it was impossible to think of any period in the British history when difficulties had not to be faced. It would be idle and fatuous to disguise the fact that India was passing through a phase of restless longing for the unattainable but it must be recognised that only by a sustained individual effort could improvement and salvation be attained. The Indian politicians did not always seem to grasp the fact that Government could help by removing the obstacles and trying to prevent abuses but could do very little of a constructional nature.

VICEROY'S GREAT ABILITY.

The Army was never wholly free from military anxieties in India where there were naturally mutterings and rumblings beneath the surface. It was perhaps surprising that there were not more serious upheavals above the surface. The Bolshevist agents had been scattering their propaganda among the inflammable material in the North-West Frontier in a effort to overthrow British rule, and, therefore, India was never free from a anxiety but we must be prepared at all times to safeguard the lives and interests of the law-abiding fellow-subjects. He was fortified in his task by the personality of the Viceroy whose great ability, quick grasp, clear and concise judgment and knowledge of human nature tended to create confidence which was most required in India to-day. He could not subscribe to the theory that the word "Ichabod" was written large across the scroll containing the history of relations between Britain and India. We could not stand still: he believed we could advance with safety provided we did so slowly, steadily and surely. The issues were too momentous for any dramatic leap in the dark. He believed India held out a great and honourable career for young Englishmen as Indians responded eagerly, willingly and happily to the human touch.—Reuter.

INDIAN SERVICES' BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN LORDS.

LONDON, July 16.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Government of India Civil Services Bill without discussion.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin said that Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, the Duchess of Atholl, Sir George Grahame, Sir Cecil Hurst and Mr. A. M. Samuel would represent Britain on the League Assembly which meets at Geneva in September.—Reuter.

PREVENTING MEPHITIC DETAILS.

BILL IN LORDS.

LONDON, July 16.

The House of Lords have passed the second reading of the Bill restricting the publication of the reports of the judicial proceedings to certain defined statements of fact and penalising lawbreakers with imprisonment not exceeding three months and a fine of five hundred sterling. Lord Darling moving the second reading explained that the Bills aimed at preventing the publication of mephitic details which sickened decent-minded citizens, Viscount Cave said he was unable to guarantee the facilities for the passage of the Bill but personally he was in sympathy with its objects.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM CO. FLOATED IN ANGORA.

LONDON, July 16.

Constantinople.—An important company with a capital of a million pounds has been formed in Angora under the auspices of the bank founded by Abbas Hilmi and other leading Turkish banking houses to exploit and handle petroleum and its derivatives.—Reuter.

USE OF FIRE TEMPLE.

CAN ZOROASTRIAN BE PROHIBITED ENTRY?

A RANGOON CASE IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 16.

The question whether Bella, daughter of a Eurasian Christian but brought up in the Zoroastrian religion was entitled to use the Parsee fire temple at Rangoon was the subject of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council after ten years of litigation.

Bella's father died before the birth of the child. Her mother who was a Parsee died in 1904 prior to which the child was adopted by a Parsee Mr. Cowasjee who promised the dying mother that he would bring up the child in "their" religion.

Bella was initiated into the Zoroastrian religion in 1914, duly participated in the worship in the fire temple in 1915 and had ashes handed to her by a priest. Nobody objected at the time but a few days later a number of Parsees protested against the girl's presence in the temple as the child was a non-Parsee and had never been validly initiated and in consequence had desecrated the building. Mr. Cowasjee refused to budge contending that he had acted rightly. Three of those who protested, unsuccessfully proceeded in two courts to restrain Bella from entering the temple and are now appealing. Counsel for the appellants contended that though the respondent might be a Zoroastrian she was not a Parsee and therefore not entitled to use the temple.

The case was adjourned.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

STATEMENT PROMISED WITHIN A WEEK.

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons with the object of extracting governmental statement on the building programme, Sir John Simon moved a small reduction in the naval vite. Mr. Bridgeman, replying, promised that Mr. Baldwin would make a statement within a week. Meantime he pointed out that on the pre-war purchasing power Britain was spending on the navy fifteen million sterling less than before war. The debate on Sir John Simon's amendment and the naval estimates was adjourned. Before the adjournment Mr. Bridgeman denied that the replacement of the programme meant replacing of Fords by Rolls-Royces; on the other hand it meant replacing a number of Fords by one Rolls-Royce. He added that as regards Singapore there was no difference in the situation since the last debate. They were proceeding with the installation of the floating dock and were considering a larger programme which in any event could not be begun before next year. They would make an announcement regarding it when they make up their minds.

Mr. Bridgeman denied that a new navy order was issued for the purpose of breaking the strike. He explained that the order was aimed at regulating the action of officers and the men in the event of a general strike in safe-guarding the public's food supplies.—Reuter.

IRAQ'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

MPROVING RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

BAGHDAD, July 16.

King Faisal opened to-day in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, the first properly elected constitutional parliament in Iraq. The King's speech referred to the improving relations between Iraq and Britain and commented on the tendency of the foreign countries to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq, which he said was valuable as a recognition of the country's independence. The speech outlined an ambitious programme of political and commercial development combined with economies recommended in a recent report of the British Financial Mission.—Reuter.

MURDERER OF SIR G LLOYD'S BUTLER.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, July 16.

At the Old Bailey to-day Bishop was found guilty of the murder of Rix, Sir George Lloyd's butler, and sentenced to death.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S LUNCHEON TO JODHPUR TEAM.

LONDON, July 16.

Lord and Lady Birkenhead gave a luncheon party yesterday at thirty-two, Grosvenor Gardens to the Maharajah of Jodhpur and his polo team. The Maharajah was accompanied by his brother Maharaj Ajit Singh. Lady Lowther and Lady Gibbons were among the guests.—Reuter.

SIR H. BUTLER.

LONDON, July 16.

Sir Harcourt Butler has left for Bombay and will join the S. S. "Razmak" at Marseilles. He is due at Rangoon on the 3rd August.—Reuter.

COAL CRISIS

INQUIRY COMMENCES

WILL MINERS PARTICIPATE ?

LONDON July 17.

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed by Government to go into the crisis in the coal industry opened to-day, but were adjourned till Monday to enable the Miners Federation to reconsider their decision not to participate in the deliberations of the Inquiry. Representatives of the Mining Association were present.—Reuter.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN HONGKONG.

7 HOUSES COLLAPSE: 7 BODIES RECOVERED.

HONG KONG July 17.

Torrential rains have caused the collapse of seven houses at Pohung Fong. It is believed that there were about two hundred occupants

Hitherto seven bodies have been recovered.

Chansiuki, an ex-member of the Legislative Council has been killed. It is feared that his mother, two sons and their wives are dead.—Reuter.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF LAND.

DISCUSSION IN C. P. COUNCIL.

AMRAOTI, July 16.

The Berar Legislative Committee resumed its sitting this morning at 11-30. The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding. Mr. J. F. Dyer replied to some of the arguments of the people's representatives and justified the necessity of retaining the provisions objected to. Mr. Kale spoke at length giving the reasons for maintaining the peasant proprietorship of the land instead of allowing the Government to minopolise unfettered ownership. It was not a question of mere prescription and Government should not allowed to exercise ownership over land by virtue of a prescriptive right but the problem should be approached from the standpoint of the people's welfare in a spirit in consonance with the civilised nations of administration. Mr. Kale strongly objected to certain provisions which curtailed the rights of agriculturists and invested revenue officers with infinite powers to harrass the cultivators. In his opinion the conferring on any person the powers of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class or a Thasildar was tantamount to the creation of an honorary revenue magistrate analogous to the honorary magistrates.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma opened his speech by characterising the discussion as to the ownership of the land as more academical than practical and dwelt on the merits f the various sections. He refuted the doctrine of peasant proprietorship by referring to the old Hindu texts. The word "Bhupati" meaning the "Lord of the Land" has been applied to the King from times immemorial and unmistakably pointed to the ownership of the land as vesting in the King. Rao Bahadur Brahma spoke for one hour and a half and dealt pretty exhaustively with the various sections.

The sitting was adjourned till 11 o'clock on Friday morning.—A.P.

SADHU HIRANAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, July 14.

The Anniversary celebrations are being celebrated at Hyderabad under the auspices of the "Vidyarathi Samagam" under the Presidency of Sadhu Vaswain. A public meeting was convened at the Holmstead Hall last evening under the presidency of Sadhu Vaswain. Mr. Wasiamal Panjemal Gidwani spoke on the lifework of Sadhu Hiranand. He said Sadhu Hiranand had the qualities of head and heart. He believed in simplicity, service and sacrifice. He believed in no distinction of caste or creed whatsoever. Mr. Santdas Mangharam, described in a few touching words the life-work of the great Sadhu. He believed in the service of the poor. Mr. Publidas said that Sadhu Hiranand believed in the service of Sind and sacrificed his life for it. He started two papers in Gurmukhi and in English by means of which he gave his ideas to the public. He believed in the teachings of Pam Krishna Paramahansa and Keshub Chandur Sen. He founded the Union Academy, which is now called after him Nanabhai Hiranand Academy.'

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Following are the results of the matches played in the second round of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament to-day:—

Wiltshire beat Black Watch by two goals to nil. Durham beat Victoria Sporting by three goals to nil.—A.P.

"STILL SERIOUS."

SITUATION IN MOROCCO

FRENCH ANXIETY.

FEZ. July 17.

A communique records strong action of the French aircraft against enemy columns and reports that the French columns marching through the country west of Leben are reassuring the population whom the Riffs are trying to win over.

The communique adds: "The situation is still serious owing to the Riffs political efforts and penetrations of our lines."—Reuter.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—Marshal Petain has departed for Morocco to confer with Marshal Lyautey regarding the measures to be taken against the Riffs. Reinforcements continue to be sent to Morocco.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

POONA SESSION COMMENCES ON MONDAY.

The Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commences at Poona Council Hall on Monday next. The programme before the Council consists of 13 Government Bills, 22 private Bills, 157 resolutions and a long list of interpellations. It is understood that there will be no official opening of the session by H. E. the Governor. The second reading of the Bombay Rent Act with four amendments will make the session somewhat lively. Mr. K. F. Nariman's two amending Bills are also on the Agenda. The Totalisator Tax Bill and the Bombay Improvement Trust Bill will come up for first reading. Among the private Bills, the Bombay District Police Act comes up for second reading, eight Bills are on the list for first reading and 13 Bills are for asking leave to introduce.

In the list of resolutions Mr. L. B. Bhopotkar's condolence resolution expressing the Council's grief at Mr. Das's death is the most important.

SUMMER TIME BILL.

LONDON, July 17.

The House of Commons, to-day passed without division the third reading of the Summer Time Bill by which summer time will in future, begin at two in the morning on Sunday following the third Saturday in April or a week earlier if the Easter holidays intervene and will end at two in the morning on Sunday following the first Saturday in October.—Reuter's Special.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras who is now touring in Chittoor District accompanied by Viscountess Goschen and party visited some educational institutions of Chittoor and performed the opening ceremony of the new hospital ward in Chittoor Government Hospital.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Lytton, Lady Hermoine Bulwar Lytton, Private and Military Secretaries, Surgeon and Staff will leave Simla on 18th July on a visit to Jaipur and Kotah, and return to Simla on 27th July.

Mr. C. Madhavan Nayar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ivengar have been appointed to act as Additional Judges of the Madras High Court from the date on which they assume charge of duties up to the end of February 1926.

His Excellency Sir Claud Jacob, Commander-in-Chief in India will arrive at Bangalore next Monday morning and will motor direct to the residency. There will be no ceremonial parade during His Excellency's visit but he will inspect the troops in their barracks and lines and will leave for Mysore by motor at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Meeting and Banquet of Lodge Orion in the West (Poona) on Thursday 16th July.

BOMBAY BENGALIS' DAS MEMORIAL FUND.

The Bombay Bengalis' Das Memorial Committee has issued an appeal to the Bengalis resident in the Bombay Presidency to subscribe to their fund. The Committee has decided to have something of a permanent character in Bombay to commemorate the memory of Deshbandhu Chita Ranjan Das. It has been proposed to erect a small cottage at Khar, near Bombay, where Ramkrishna Mission is building a Math. The cottage will be used for some useful or charitable purpose, such as the establishment of an out-door dispensary. The final decision will lay with the donors. The memorial will be purely of a non-political character. It is estimated the cottage will cost about Rs. 3,000. The Memorial Committee has authorised Mrs. A. C. Chatterjee, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, and Mr B. Das, M.L.A., Consulting Engineer, Medows Street, to collect subscriptions. Those wishing to contribute will send their quota to either of them.

MR. SEN GUPTA ELECTED

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

NON-SWARAJIST OPPOSITION.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. J. M Sen Gupta has been elected the Mayor of Calcutta.—A. P

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

There was strong opposition at the election of Mayor which came up before the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon. After about one and half hours discussion, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was declared duly elected by 52 votes against 17 recorded in favour of his rival Mr. George Morgan.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. Suhrawardy, presided and 72 councillors and aldermen attended. A few minutes before the meeting, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, accompanied by Mrs Sen Gupta and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu entered the Chamber and was lustily cheered. Some of the Swarajists leaders of other provinces who have come to Calcutta to attend their party meeting were also present, including Messrs. Rangaswami Iengar, V. J. Patel and Jamnadas Mehta. The visitors' galleries and verandahs were overcrowded in spite of the inclement weather. The opposition to Mr. Sen Gupta's election was led by Mr. C. C. Biswas (non-Swarajist), supported by twelve Europeans and four other Indians.

From the very start, Mr. Biswas challenged the election of Mr. Sen Gupta as an alderman. He questioned the validity of Mr. Sen Gupta's election as the proceedings adopted at the last meeting were, he said, illegal and irregular. He suggested that under the law when the election of alderman was disputed the matter should be referred to the local Government for final decision. This proposal was vehemently opposed by the Swarajists and was ruled out of order by the Deputy Mayor.

THE ELECTION.

Then came the election of Mayor. There were only two candidates, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. George Morgan. The former was proposed by Rai Rambaran Banerjee, the senior most member of the Corporation, and the latter by Mr. Stuart Smith, as a protest against the election of a political leader. Then trouble arose as how to record the votes, the non-Swarajists demanding vote by ballot and the Swarajists urging that votes be taken by a show of hands. After quarter of an hour's discussion on this point, and after closure was put, it was found that the majority of the Councillors were against vote by ballot. Then the votes were taken for and against the two candidates for Mayoralty. After votes were counted, a poll was demanded with the result that twelve Europeans and five Indians voted for Mr. George Morgan while 52 Indians, including all Mahomedan Councillors, voted for Mr. Sen Gupta. Three members refrained from voting. After Mr. Sen Gupta was declared duly elected, Mr. C. C. Biswas desired to have his objection recorded on legal grounds.

MR GUPTA CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Sen Gupta then occupied the Mayor's chair and was congratulated by the representatives of all the communities and parties in the Corporation. Mr. Philps, the oldest European member of the Corporation was the first to greet him. He said that the Europeans voted against him, because they were afraid that by the election of a party leader politics would be introduced in the Corporation and hoped the Corporation would be steered clear of politics.—A. P.

TWO BOMBAY MILLS IN LIQUIDATION.

SOLD FOR 40 LAKHS.

We understand that the Wadia Wollen Mills and another mill, both of which recently went into liquidation, have been sold to a South Indian gentleman for an aggregate sum of 40 lakhs of rupees. The shareholders of the mills, however, will not benefit by the transaction, as the Imperial Bank of India is the mortgagee in possession and will claim the entire amount.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT QUEEN'S ROAD.

At bout 1-15 p.m. on Friday a very serious motor accident occurred at Queen's Road which fortunately did not result fatally to any of the occupants looking to the terrific force of the impact. A Ford car No. Z 0346 belonging to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. was going from Chowpaty to the Band Stand when near Charni Road station it suddenly collided with a Velle taxi car No. 5799 which was coming from the opposite direction. In the taxi-car were seated six passengers consisting of an Indian Christian woman, three girls and two small children who had come the same morning from up-country and engaged the taxi to go home. By the impact the Ford car was turned towards the sea and its spring, radiator, engine head lamp and glass-pane were damaged, while the taxi's radiator, springs, engine, head lamp and glass pane were considerably smashed. The police being informed arrived on the scene and removed the taxi-driver to the G. T. Hospital who was found under the influence of alcohol and had sustained injuries. The occupants of the taxi car had experienced terrible Jostling and received minor injuries by broken pieces of glass.

SPINNING FRANCHISE

A. I. C. C. TO CONSIDER IN OCTOBER

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

CALCUTTA July 17.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee met yesterday and to-day under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. Amongst those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (General Secretary), Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Anney, Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi The committee met yesterday before the Swaraj Party met and passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Deshabandhu Das

The committee considered at some length the question of revision of the Spinning Franchise and it was ultimately decided to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in the first week of October to consider this question. The committee again met to-day and disposed of the agenda which consisted mainly of business items.—A. P

MAHATMAJI WILLING TO ABOLISH.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Council of the Swarajya Party Mr. Gandhi announced that he was quite willing to abolish the spinning franchise and summon a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for the purpose if the country needed such a measure.—A.P.

SWARAJISTS AND BIRKENHEAD,

KEEPING DOOR, OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta made vigorous speeches in support of the resolution on co-operation and said that they were abiding by the wishes of their dead chief expressed in his Faridpur speech, which kept the door open for further negotiations. Mr. Sen Gupta strongly condemned violence and reiterated what Mr. Das had said in his manifesto.—A.P.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY.

DR. KITCHLEW DEPLORES SANGATHA ACTIVITIES.

AMRITSAR. July 16.

Maulanas Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali and some other Moslem leaders have also arrived here.

Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-Muslim Parties Conference read out his address to-day in which he reviewed the condition of the country as well as that of the Moslems. He said that the country's freedom could not be sought without some solution of communal representation for which he held a section of the Hindus that is, Arya Samajists responsible. The Shudhi (Conversion) and the Sangathan (Hindu organisation) were propositions that retarded the country's progress. These were designed to be worked against the Mahamedans. He referred to the sad demise of Mr. C. R. Das who had ever deplored such movements. Dr. Kitchlew referred to the propaganda of the Hindu press which was chiefly directed against the Mahomedan leaders and said that this had encouraged the Hindu lawyers and doctors to give false evidence. He then detailed the programme of Tanzeem or Mahomedan organisation and pointed out the need of Swaraj in the country which could not be achieved without Hindu-Moslem unity.—A. P.

NEED FOR MUSLIMS ORGANISATION.

At the All-Muslim Parties Conference, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Khan delivered his presidential address in the vernacular and reiterated what Dr. Kitchlew had said about the Muslim situation. He emphasised the need for Muslim organisation and suggested the revival of the activities of the Khilafat Committees, the Muslim League and the Educational Conference. He said that the Lucknow Pact needed a revision, while communal representation was vital to Mahomedan interests. He declared that India was not a nation and it was not possible to do away with separate representation. He regarded the decisions of the Unity Conference at Delhi as wholesome for the settlement of the cow question, the dispute about playing music before mosques 'arti' and 'azan.'—A. P.

London, July 16.—The King to-day received the Maharajah of Porbundar in audience.—Reuter.

The Standing Council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the presidentship of the session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Cawnpore.

News has been received by wireless from Kashgar that Colonel Roosevelt and his party are believed to be five stations away, and are arriving soon at Yarkand.

"TO USE THE CONSTITUTION"

'SHEER WASTE OF TIME AND ENERGY."

MR, MOHOMED ALI AND BIRKENHEAD,

The "Comrade" writes:—

Lord Birkenhead's reputation for cleverness, to which Lord Morley had referred nearly twenty years ago in his letters to Lord Minto, is well justified by his insistence, to begin with, on the preamble to the Government of India Act. If any party or section in India swallows that preamble, it must swallow the Act itself, and, in fact, *any* Act that may be passed by those who are determined to keep India under their heel.

The Swarajists have always in our view been wrong in expecting anything from the Councils, even from the destruction of dyarchy. But they had their will and went into the Councils, and have seen the results sufficiently long. They may choose to remain there, or they may come out without further loss of time. But in any case no Nationalist would go a step further than the Swarajists have already gone in with all its boomed "possibilities of extension." No such leader as Lord Birkenhead fancies will ever be forthcoming, and he will ever be "confronted everywhere with the blank wall of negation" "using the Constitution" so long as it is not recognised that India is an "entity" and a "nation," and that as a national entity India cannot tolerate as preamble of her Constitution the principle that a foreign nation, as unwilling to let India grow to her full stature as it is ignorant of her needs, must be the maker of her Constitution.

Lord Birkenhead recognises the Swarajists to be the largest and the best organised political party in India. This is right so far as the elected representatives in India's various legislatures are concerned. But he forgets that there is an equally large, if not larger, political party of educated Indians who, even when permitting the Swarajists to enter the legislatures, if they choose to do it, decided themselves to refrain from them. It is these No-Changers and the Swarajists both that have got to be considered as one party of Non-Co-operators in their rejection of the present Constitution oof India, and together this party is so overwhelmingly large that it is decided to enter the Councils, if only to reject the Constitution, it would entirely sweep the board, leaving only a few co-operators who would manage to get in because of some petty sectional differences more pronounced in certain provinces, which have helped to befog the clear issue of accepting or rejecting the Constitution. It is the view of this overwhelmingly large political party in India which Lord Birkenhead must take into consideration, and it is only the blind who will not see that its grounds of the rejection of the Constitution are not those which Lord Birkenhead has described only for the purpose of demolishing with his criticism.

It is not that the British have "not given us enough," or that "we will have nothing whatever to do with the British-made Constitution because "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." It is because we have recognised that what the British had given us is empty chaff ill-meant for grain, and that although East is eager to meet West, it refuses any longer to serve as a slave of the West. It is true on principle that our Constitution must be made by ourselves; but it is not only because the present Constitution is made by alien hands that we reject it. It is because we found out soon after it was promulgated, in British decisions with regard to the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, that the bureaucracy does not seek Co-operation but slave driving, and that if we decide to enter the Councils and deal with every question on its merits without the least prejudice or predilection, we know that in no case of any importance will our voice be allowed to prevail against that of the bureaucracy, and that there are ample provisions in that Constitution for overriding popular will whenever our masters decide to do it.

To "use the Constitution" is, therefore, at best sheer waste of time and energy, and there are dangers that if we accept the invitation of entering the Councils, we shall not only from No-Changers become Swarajists, but may, after tiring ourselves out, sink from Swarajists to the level of Independents, and sink still further from the level of Independents to the level of Liberals, even if we sing no further and from Liberals become the toadies that go to the Councils not even to protest but to sing praises of Government. When Swarajist Non-Co-operators entered the Councils, it is true they were pledged to prove that the present Constitution is unworkable. But how were they going to prove this? It was only by showing that by working as the tools of the bureaucracy alone could their voting in the Councils be made effective, and the moment that they chose to vote independently in the interest of the people and as their representatives, no matter what overwhelming majority they secured, their walking into the division lobbies would only be so much peripatetic exercise. What chance could be given to a Constitution that is calculated to serve such ends? When it was first promulgated everyone decided to use it as far as it was possible for the benefit of India, and the resolution of the Amritsar Congress in favour of co-operation is a standing record of India's sincere desire for it. At Amritsar it was believed that it was our co-operation that was sought. But the British Parliament and the British Nation soon disillusioned us by the manner in which they dealt with the Khilafat question and the Punjab wrongs, and it is since then that India has added to the settlement of the Khilafat question and the redress of the Punjab wrongs the third item of Swaraj which has now been recognised as the only means of attaining the other two ends as well. It is, therefore, not merely that we want a Constitution which [illegible] and reject a "British Made" Constitution, but because we want a Constitution which is made in the interest of India, one in which the voice of India will prevail and not that of Great Britain, that we resolutely and finally reject the present Constitution. It is not only because the great knowledge of Indian conditions of "the critics of British Constitution-makers qualifies them to succeed where the British have failed" but also because they and they alone have the desir to do full justice to the claims of India. It is not enough to say, "Let them produce a Constitution which carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India," and to add that "such a contribution to our problems would nowhere be resented." The problem is *ours* and not that of the British, and whatever contributions the British make will be contributions from the outside, which, though they will not be resented, will certainly not be accepted as Holy Writ. At present it is these foreign contributions that have not only to be accepted as Holy Writ, but to be acted upon whether we accepted them or not.

It is all very well to say that the "Britishers did not claim that they alone could frame the Constitution," and "let Indians produce a Cinstitution which carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India." Indians are determined to wreck every Constitution built by Britishers that is not for the benefit of India but for the benefit of their own nation. Do the Britishers now want that, like them, the Indians should start making Constitutions and that they should in their turn set out tto wreck them? "If a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India" is obtained, why should not that be enough and the British Parliament pass such Constitution without altering a syllable? Divided as we have been, is it not enough that we should unite on a Constitution after a Round Table discussion among all the elements of India's population, including even those of British birth in proper proportion? Why should the Government of India be allowed to wreck such a Constitution, and then why should the same liberty of destruction be allowed to Lord Birkenhead, and not only to him but also to a Royal Commission "whenever appointed?" We presume the British Cabinet, and then the British Parliament would also like to take a hand in wrecking this Constitution. What Constitution could result from so many successive wrecking processes we can imagine. But it is a dead certainty that the "fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India" which is rightly required as a condition precedent for such a Constitution could not be obtained for the wreckage left after that Constitution had been "carefully examined" by all these agencies of sabotage. Already all but toadies demand Swaraj, and on this one point, at least, there is general agreement. But when a "Constitution which carried behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India" had been "carefully examined" by these wrecking agencies, there will be an equally "general agreement" that it should be thrown on the dung heap.

NEW INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

WANTED POLICY HOLDERS' ADVISORY BOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I suggest one more point in reference to the new Insurance Legislation proposed by Government? Nobody can deny that the Government has taken the right step, and none too early, to alter and amend the Insurance Act of 1912, making it obligatory on the indigenous and foreign Insurance Companies doing business in India to deposit sufficient amount with Government to safeguard and cover the interests of the policyholders. This will, of course, serve as a proper check on mushroom companies. But, cannot we go little further and insist on all Insurance Companies having Advisory Boards of policy holders at their head and branch offices? When it is realised that in an insurance company the stakes of the policy holders are far greater than those of the shareholders, the soundness of my proposition will be readily admitted. Take, for instance, the Oriental Government Security Insurance Company Limited, it being the biggest and oldest Indian Insurance Company. While the capital involved in this Company is only a lakh and a half the policy-holders' claim amount to over six crores. And, I was not surprised to read in the last issue of "Commerce" that a proposal was recently made to pay off the shareholders in view of the fact that most of the Directors have not even insured their lives in the Company! Indeed, as "Commerce" puts it. "The peculiarity of insurance business is that it is not the initial capital but the management that concerts success. Ventures like the Bombay Mutual had no capital at all and as for the Orient there was recently the proposal that the company should return the capital to shareholders as their premium income had perfectly stablished the position of the company. Life assurance funds are accumulated out of premium income which represents a return of more than 5 per cent. The Oriental has eleven crores of "business in force."

The principle of Advisory Bodies, to help and guide public Companies has been accepted even in regard to companies which indirectly affect the pockets of the public, such as the Railways. How much more necessary it is to apply it to insurance companies! If the management are working economically and on sound lines they have nothing to fear from such advisory bodies. On the other hand, the present policyholders, feeling secure about their money, will popularise the Company. I may mention here that the Standard Assurance Company (a foreign concern) has got an Advisory Board at its Calcutta office.—Yours etc.,

A. C. D'SILVA.

Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, July 16.

TERMINAL TAX IN BOMBAY.

ATTITUDE OF PORT TRUST.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, at their meeting held on 7th July 1925 considered a letter from Mr. V.A. Grantham. Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. inviting attention to the issues of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle". of 24th June 1925, in which the Municipal Commissioner was reported to have stated, at a meeting of the Corporation, that the Chairman of the Port Trust (Mr. Cadell) agreed to the principle of Terminal Taxes. As Mr. Grantham did not understand that the Chairman had expressed any such opinion and as he considered it undesirable that such a statement should remain uncontradicted, he suggested that the Chairman should issue a definite statement of his views for publication.

The following note by Mr. Cadell was read:—

With reference to the newspaper report of the Municipal Commissioner's speech in the Corporation's meeting on the question of Terminal Tax, I desire to place on record that it is entirely incorrect to say that I had agreed to the principle of a non-refundable terminal tax. The terms of our letter to the Chamber of Commerce for which I was chiefly responsible show what my view is.

At the Port Trust meeting, on Mr. Clayton's statement. as I understood him that the proposed Terminal tax would be confined to the present articles and would not exceed the amount received by the Municipality from the present Town Duties. I stated that a compromise might be agreed to on these lines. This was chiefly because the articles on which Town duty is at present levied are largely brought into Bombay for local consumption. If, however, such a compromise would be regarded as involving any change of principle, I should certainlp not recommend its acceptance. As regards the principle, I have no doubt whatever that any duty which is in effect a transit duty is entirely objectionable.

Mr. Clayton informed the meeting that his remarks in the connection referred to had been wrongly reported. He had not seen the report till Mr. Grantham's notice of nation drew his attention to it. He did not say or imply that the Chairman of the Port Trust had agreed or was prepared to agree to the principle of a Terminal tax. What he did say was that when it was suggested by him at the Board Meeting of June 23rd that a compromise might be arrived at whereby the terminal tax might be confined to the items already included in the Schedule of Town Duties and that the amount of the tax might be restricted to the revenue derived from Town Duties,, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust had appeared willing to consider this alternative though tht Chairman of th Chamber of Commerce had not betn so willing. He was quite agreeable that the misstatement should be corrected.

The Trustees recorded a note of the discussion, placing on record the fact that Mr. Cadell's note is a statement of his personal views and that the Board have reserved their opinion until the question is officially referred to them.

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS

The Trustees at their meeting held on the 14th instant approved the detailed proposals submitted by the Deputy Chairman on the Retrenchment Officer's report in regard to the Engineering and Docks Departments, with slight modifications. The ultimate annual savings from the staff retrenchments and grade revisions are estimated at Rs. 1.16,000 in the case of the Chief Engineer's Department and Rs. 15,7000 in the case of the Docks Manager's Department. The proposals include the abolition of the Costing Section in the Engineering Department, the provision of a Works Audit Branch in the Accounts Department and considerable reductions estimated to yeilds a saving of Rs. 50,000 per annum in the Railway Engineering Branch.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

ITS MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES.

The following is a full report of the work being done by the above Society:—

The object of Seva Sadan is to bring together ladies of different communities who wish to be helpful to their less fortunate sisters and to train these latter up so that they in their turn might become helpful to others.

The main work of Seva Sadan is the rendering of Social, Medical and Educational help to poor Indian women and children irrespective of caste or creed consideration.

The experiment of sending out nurses among poor and middle class families, either free or on very nominal charges, initiated two years ago is continued and has proved quite a success.

The opening ceremony of the Malabari Memorial Hall was performed by H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson on March 6th, 1924. This new building mainly erected for accomodating our educational classes has cost nearly a lakh of rupees. The society has so far collected Rs. 83,000 and are in debt to the extent of Rs. 17,000 yet. It earnestly hopes the generous public of Bombay will help us to wipe off this debt along with other expenses incurred on account of equipment.

The following departments of work are maintained. 1. Home for the Homeless. 2. Ashrams (Training Homes). 3. Marathi Normal Classes. 4 Home Educational Classes. 5. Industrial Classes. 6. Social Activities including (a) visiting the poor in their own homes and inducing young girls to learn some industry instead of idling away their time at home, (arranging for monetary help for those who are unable to do any work and those girls who have been obliged to leave school on account of their parents' inability to pay their school fees) and Social relief work of other descriptions such as Rescue work and Prison Visiting. (b) Feeding of poor and underfed school children.

MARATHI HOME CLASSES.

These classes are held at Sandhurst Road mainly for Marathi-speaking ladies and are primarily meant for grown up married women who cannot attend ordinary schools on account of social barriers and other difficulties. A small beginning was made at first with only five women on the roll in the house of one of our workers Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil. This number has gone on steadily increasing and to-day the number on the roll is about 70. The hours of instruction are specially chosen to suit their convenience and they meet from 12.45 to 3.45. There are 10 classes, 4 Marathi and 6 English. Besides Marathi and English, instructions in Gita, Cutting and Sewing, Singing, Drawing, and Elementary Arithmetic, History and Geography are given. There is also a debating class held once a week. The object of these classes is to make these women not only useful to themselves at home, but also to be useful to Society at large and to make them take an active, intelligent interest in all things affecting women.

MARATHI NORMAL CLASSES.

These classes were started in 1914 with the object of training up women for the teacher's profession and to raise the status of women teachers in general. There is now a full training college teaching up to the final, i.e., 3rd Year Certificate examination of the Government Training College with 132 pupils on the roll, distributed as under:—9 in the 3rd Year, 17 in the 2nd Year, 43 in the 1st, 47 in the Preparatory and 16 in the V Standard. Of these 132 pupils 51 are already working as teachers in the local Municipal Schools, and 5 in Private Schools. Only Nominal fees are charged to the pupils. Both the Normal and Home Classes are recognised by the Educational Department and grants are received for current expenses both from Government and Municipality. They are highly commended by the Educational authorities.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

In this Home are received and maintained waifs and strays and other destitute women and children. They are educated and trained up in some crafts which would be useful to them in after life. The number of inmates has to be restricted on account of the very limited accommodation at our disposal. The total number now is about 40. The women do the household work in the morning and in the afternoon are taught reading, writing and some useful industry such as sewing, knitting, threadbutton-making.

CUTTING AND SEWING.

In connection with this department there is a work room for poor grown up women and girls. No fees are charged for the training given to them. The object is to teach poor women to earn an honest livelihood by self-exertion without losing their sense of self-respect and to be useful in their homes by doing all their own work. They are first taught sowing before customers' work is entrusted to them for which latter they are paid per piece. The juniors are given plain work and the seniors more difficult. These latter have continued to earn up to Rs. 25 per month with about four hours work a day. There are about 70 women on the roll. The general education of these girls is not neglected. They are given free instructions in Vernacular, English, Singing, Drawing, Fancy Work, Hygiene and other useful subjects. There are also special classes for girls and women of middle class families who have to pay a nominal fee. These Classes are also well attended, the total number being about 100.

The Hosiery class is regularly held. On account of the limited number of machines in the class, many women have to be refused admission.

COOKERY.

The Cookery Class is well attended, the number on the roll being 30. In addition to the Cookery department of the Industrial side and the Special Cookery Class, examinations in cookery of several Girl Guide Companies are also held there.

ENGLISH & VERNACULAR CLASSES.

These classes at the head quarters are also regularly held. The number of students is about 50. English is taught upto Standard VII and Gujarati and Marathi upto Standard V. They are specially meant for poor grown up women, who cannot attend school, but who can conveniently spare some hours to improve their general knowledge.

The Music and Drawing Classes are also regularly continued.

A Class in Physical training has been conducted since March 1924 for the poor pupils of our different classes.

LAUNDRY AND FANCY WORK CLASSES.

The Class in Fancy work started two years ago is regularly continued. There is a constant increase in the number of girls, and the work done by them is much appreciated and is not difficult to sell.

In October 1923 a Laundry Class was opened especially with the object of training poor women to do their own washing at home. This class is also very well attended.

The library is fairly well availed of by the inmates nd pupils of our different classes.

ASHRAMS (TRAINING HOMES).

In the Hindu Ashram there are 20 inmates, and in the Parsi Ashram there are 10 inmates. They are taught useful household work and receive general education.

With a view to interest Indian women in domestic sanitation and hygiene, the Committee had undertaken with the co-operation of the leading women's associations the formation of a People's League of Health on lines similar to that of the London League.

More than 550 pupils take advantage of the different departments of work at present. 40 women from the sewing and Hosiery Departments have secured good appointments in the Municipal and other private schools after a short training in the Sadan and 22 women have been trained up as nurses and midwives. This last number may at first sight seem small but when these women join the Sadan most of them are quite illiterate. Hence they have to be educated up to the Vernacular V and English II standard a necessary qualification for admission to the different hospitals.

"YOUTH MOVEMENT."

PROF WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Week, Prof. P. A. Wadia delivered a public lecture on "The youth movement" at the Sir C. J. Public Hall on Friday evening Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

Prof. Wadia in the course of his speech said the youth movement was started by very many religious sets and organizations with different ideals. The speaker viewed the movement from two view points, viz:—anti-militarism and (2) internationalism. He did not view it from a narrow, sectarian or Indian standpoint. All over the world, he said, men were faced with serious problems of life. For instance, family organization. This he averred, was subjected to a serious strain due to war and the consequence of war. The war had brought about a heavy toll on men bringing about disparity of sexes. The woman had become therefore self-conscious and she was claiming her own. Besides the economic strain brought about by the war, it had radically changed the outlook of life. In spite of all this, he said, normal humanity was essentially sound at the core; for, after all there was noble element in the human nature. Humanity was feeling that the worker and the writer should begin at the beginning and that the problems of the world should be solved by the young in schools and at home. The kingdom of heaven, was ascribed in the Gospels as belonging to the children, and therefore to solve the problems of life they had to become like little children and sink all religious and racial differences, that in God's sight there was no difference between the Black and the White, and between an Englishman and a German. They had to bring the kingdom of God into the world by transforming themselves like little children. If this simple truth was followed conscientiously there would be no war in the world and peace and good-will, would reign supreme in the four corners of the earth. On this simple truth was established the Youth Movement, their creed being co-operation and love between man and man casting into oblivion hatred, suspicion and jealousy.

The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer complimented him on portraying before them a beautiful dream and a noble vision. He, however, urged the youths of India to prepare themselves for the power to manage the affairs of their own country and that was, he said the best solution to stop the war, not only in India but in the whole world.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceeding.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Humanitarian League will be held on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the League. All members are cordially invited to attend.

(Continued from column 6).

Corporation was guilty of doing gross injustice in making appointments.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia rising to a point of order asked whether the Commissioner was right in saying the whole Corporation was guilty of doing injustice in making appointments. He thought such an accusation was unfair, and it was not proper to say that the whole Corporation was guilty of gross injustice.

The President said the Commissioner was not right in attributing injustice to the whole Corporation.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji asked whether in view of the ruling of the President the Commissioner would withdraw his words.

COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWS REMARKS.

The Commissioner said he would. He said the Corporation was in the habit of making appointments which, in his opinion, were very gross acts of injustice. Only that very day they had made such an appointment, and if they treated their old servants in that way the Corporation could not expect them to serve well.

Mr. Nariman rising to a point of order asked whether the Commissioner was entitled to repeat in that way what had been declared to be out of order. He had repeated a remark which the President had called as improper, and Mr. Nariman asked whether it was in consonance with the dignity of the House.

The President said there was a difference in the two remarks. While the first remark was out of order, the second was in order.

The Commissioner said Mr. Nariman had said that after the Corporation had passed the order he had reappointed. Mr. Hughes again. The Corporation appointed Mr. Narwane to be in charge of the pipe line and he was a very successful officer and was still in the employ of the Corporation. Mr. Narwane however, repeatedly (asked him for more help, and he had personally satisfied the Committee that additional help was essential and Mr. Hughes was, therefore, appointed to help him. As for Mr. Midha he took a long time "to take off his coat," but now he had done so. Mr. Hughes had gone to England while Mr. Midha was still in the employ of the Corporation, he said.

After Dr. Dadachanji had replied the amendment of Mr. Nariman was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MR. HUGHES' APPOINTMENT

COUNSEL'S OPINION TO BE TAKEN

CORPORATION PROCEEDING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr Joseph Baptista presiding.

The first business before the Corporation was the appointment of an additional Deputy Accountant. There were three candidates in the field—Messrs B. K Wagle M J Antia and V V Shaligram. In the first count of votes Mr. Antia was eliminated, and in the second voting Mr. B. K. Wagle secured 51 votes and Mr Shaligram 24 votes. Mr. Wagle was then declared duly elected to the post.

LABOUR CASES IN MATERNITY HOMES.

Mr. H. M Rahimtoola moved:

'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether students of the Grant Medical College are at present admitted to conduct labour cases in Municipal Maternity Homes, and if so, to report whether patients take any objection to such admisson, and whether this has led to any decrease in the number of cases, and also to submit a comparative statement showing the number of beds in each home, the number of maternity cases during the year 1924-25, and the number of cases to which male students of the Medical College were admitted. That the Commissioner be also requested to obtain and submit to the Corporation reports from the Lady Doctors in charge of the Hospitals as to whether in their opinion the practice of admitting male students to delivery cases in their hospitals has led to a decrease in the number of cases and whether the practice should be continued or stopped.'

Mr. Barodawalla seconded.

The Commissioner said the future of medical education in India depended upon the facilities afforded to the students, and Miss Lotawalla who had been round the hospitals would tell them that there was nothing objectionable in the present practice. If there were any complaints they would have heard of them, and he thought the present arrangements should be continued

Mr. K F. Nariman did not see what objection the Commissioner could have to furnishing the information Their primary object in starting such hospitals was not to give education to the students in the Grant Medical College, but to give relief to the poor. On account of this practice many ladies were prevented from going to the hospitals, and he thought they should consider the welfare of the patients first and the education of the students afterwards.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said as there were no complaints received so far, the practice was unobjectionable.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said the poor women patients could not open their lips before doctors But the poor illiterate patients did object to students visiting hem, and when he himself had visited one of the hospitals the patients had complained to him about it. He thought there could be no harm in submitting a report.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said the first object of these hospitals was to treat poor women and not to give education to students. The donations were given by benevolent Muslims for the purpose of helping Muslim women and that object would be frustrated if students were admitted there.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, opposing, said the arrangement for the admission of students was arrived at as the students had to attend so many cases before they could get their degrees. Unless the students had these facilities they would not make any progress.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said all those institutions maintained at the expense of the city must contribute to the furtherance of knowledge.

The proposition was negatived.

HYDRAULIC TESTING OFFICER.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee on the appointment of Mr. W. D Hughes as Hydraulic Testing Officer in connection with the Tansa completion works. The Committee were of the opinion that the appointment was necessary and that as the work was urgent applications need not be invited. They, therefore, recommended that as Mr. Hughes was already appointed by the Commissioner to the post no further action be taken in the matter.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said the appointment was already made, and no useful purpose would be served by further discussing the matter.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

Mr. K. F Nariman moved that the consideration of the question be postponed until counsel's opinion was taken on the matter He said the Corporation appointed Mr Midha by a majority of one vote in place of Mr. Hughes, but the Commissioner had again appointed the latter to another post, although it was unnecessary to make that appointment. On the other hand Mr. Midha was served with a notice while Mr. Hughes was appointed in another identical post. Only the other day one of the members had referred to the jobbery prevalent in the Corporation in making appointments, and he wanted to know whether this was not jobbery. The Commissioner had defeated the wish of the Corporation and reappointed Mr. Hughes in another place, which was created for him.

The Commissioner said Mr. Nariman was always in the habit of making unfounded allegations against public servants. The

(Continued in column 5.)

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 17.

The monsoon has been active generally. Rainfall has been nearly in Lower Burma, Assam,, Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, the East Central Provinces, The Konkan, Malabar, and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one and a half inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island two; Moulmein, Toungoo, Myitkyina, Sibsagar and Tezpur one; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazaar three Noakhali and Calcutta four Barisal one; Khulna one and a half; Hukitala three; Cuttack two; Purnea one and a half; Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhansi and Agra one, Mussoree three; Ludhiana one and a half; Lahore, Nowgong and Saugor two; Jubbulpore and Pendra one; Chanda, and Ratnagiri one and a half, Marmagoa; one; Mangalore four; Calicut five; Cochin one; Trivendrum and Belgaum one and a half and Mercara three.

Forecast:—An increase in Central India West and East Rajputana.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 17th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June. 1925	June 1st to 17th July 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct,
Colaba Point ..	0 51	33 98	41 97	21 16
Fort	1 80	36 85	41 26	22 88
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 88	35 08	..	25 15
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

SURAT NOTES.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 10.

A most autocratic act of the Maharaj of the Santram Mandir of Nadiad is reported from Umreth. There is a big temple in Umreth with a very extensive compound. In the compound of the temple one Mr. Hinmat Lal Dave, was conducting an 'akhada' or gymnastic classes for young men. It was an ideal institution in its own sphere of work. But some of those who could not tolerate Mr. Dave doing any social service approached the Santram Maharaj of Nadiad who is said to be the owner of the temple and made him order Mr. Dave to vacate his compound. The classes had accordingly to be transferred to another place of course less convenient.

The question is whether the Maharaja of Santram—a Sadhu—has any right to refuse such permission as for gymnastic classes. It is now the business of the people of Umreth to see their way to get back the compound for the purposes of the class.

CHAROTTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Charottar Education Society of Kaira—the premier Educational Institution of Gujarat—was held on Sunday, the 5th inst. at Anand when Mr. V. J. Patel the President of the Society presided. The institution, of late, has had some internal differences of policy over the question of re-affiliation of some of the schools of the Society to the Bombay University.

Mr. Patel was elected the president and Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, the Vice-president for the ensuing year.

A resolution requesting Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, Motibhai N. Amin and Mahatma Gandhi to compose the differences in the Society was unanimously adopted.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

POLICE OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Jotabhai Keshabhai Patel, the Sub-Inspector of Surat Police, who was suspended only very recently in a murder case of the Olpad Taluka, was put up along with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Elav Hospital and one Dahya Jeevan before the First Class Magistrate S.D. on the 7th instant.

The facts of the case, as represented are that a woman was murdered brutally in the Umrachhi Village in the Olpad Talaka of Surat District in December, 1924. To inquire into the matter, Mr. Jorabhai and one Mr. Thakore of the Police Department were specially deputed. They after some inquiry reported their inability to find out the culprit, and the case was departmentally closed. But after some time verbal complaints were made before the Police Authorities against the above two persons to the effect that departmental inquiry was made in the matter, and they were suspended two weeks back on the strong suspicion of receiving bribes in the case.

The case is adjourned to the 16th instant.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

At a Special General Meeting of the Surat City Municipality held on the 7th inst., an important resolution was adopted unanimously. It refers to the proposed policy of the Government with regard to primary education in the city and runs thus:—

"That the new burden proposed to be imposed upon the Municipality by rule of the rules under the Primary Education Act is an unjust departure from the present practice and is illegal; and therefore this corporation resolves not to aid any school of the class laid down in the rule; and the President is requested to communicate this resolution to the Government Education authorities.

"That the Government be further informed that this Corporation does not desire to have either direct or indirect control over private schools."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York. Dol. 4.86 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE
Quiet and dull market

London, July 16.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4 11½ steady.
Per Silver Spot 32 1/16 steady.

London, July 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly but steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Interest 7 day smarket loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	1809
Christiania	2815
Amsterdam	1212
Switzerland	2504

London, July 16.

Exchange on London in Paris	10305
Exchange on London in Germany	2041 5/8
Exchange on London in Italy	13090

New York, July 16.

Demand Bills 48518.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 17.

Three months 4 9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money one month 2 per cent.
Money three months 2 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8 +1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 1/4 +1/4.
Conversion Loan £76 13/16 +1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 +1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51½ nominal +1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 +1/2.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/8 +5/8.

BULLION

Bombay, July 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/-
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/2
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72

London, July 16, 1925.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32-1
Silver forward, d 32-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, China bought cash and sold forward, selling was miscellaneous

BULLION.

London, July 16.

Bars bought £254,000, and sold £63,000.
Sovereigns for export to Holland £6,000.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 17.

Ready:—21-6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-5. Lowest 21-4-6. At 6 p.m. 21-4-6.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 21-4-6. Lowest 21-4-0. At 6 p.m. 21-4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As 2.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening As. 3-6.
Tone Market: Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, July 17.

Ready:—72-2.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-3. Lowest 72-2. At 6 p.m. 72-2.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 72-1. Lowest 72-0. At 6 p.m. 72.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As. 12.
Vaida Sravan:—As. 12.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening Rs 1-3.
Tone Market:—Quiet.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government constantly invites the reading public to look at the numerous Reports of its several departments, and the supplementary volumes of statistics which not infrequently accompany the parents' reports. The suffering public is not unmindful of its gratitude to the late Lord Curzon who removed the most glaring defect of these reports by curtailing their size. One wonders whether the reports are not beginning again to be bulky. At any rate there is ample scope for a second reformer to improve the existing tables of statistics.

Take, for instance, the volume of statistics which is annually published as an accompaniment to the Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency. It does not require a close study to discover that the figures are *heterogeneous*. Apart from the separation of statistics relating to primary education, the figures concerning all other kinds of education are mixed up; and an attempt has been made to make capital of the numbers of scholars by presenting them in a hundred different forms. Figures relating to the number of scholars are certainly very important, but they do not constitute the end-all and be-all of education. Repetition of ideas is annoying. What should one say about the repetition of statistics? Lastly the figures are not arranged to illustrate the basic principles of education as they should be. There is, indeed, some perception of the fact that a civilised Government should devote the bulk of its efforts and funds towards the promotion of primary education. In harmony with this the bulk of statistics refers to a department of education in which the Bombay Presidency is ahead of all other provinces of India save Burma. But in other respects the statistics are hardly instructive. In short the existing figures are *heterogeneous* and uninstructive.

The first great reform that is urgently required is to *classify* the statistics somewhat as follows:—(i) Finance, (ii) the Teacher, (iii) the Scholar, (iv) Auxiliaries, (v) Institutions, and (vi) Abstract of Statistics. Corresponding to this vertical classification there would be a horizontal classification into Primary Secondary, Industrial, University, and Professional Education. The latter indeed exists already; but it is somewhat ill-defined and suffers from too frequent amalgamation. Secondly the figures should, as I said above, *illustrate the fundamental principles* of education. Apart from that relating to primary education mentioned above, some other principles which might be chosen for this purpose are; education is for life; learn by doing; equality of opportunity is the birth right of all human beings; the claims of harmonious development and special aptitude should be reconciled; this is the age of the specialist; education is adjustment to one's environment. A system of relations with the human and material world constitutes life. Life also demands a certain capacity for earning one's living, and also for spending one's leisure. Statistics should indicate the allotment of time between the human sciences, and those which relate to the animals and material world throughout all stages of instruction. They should show whether general education was given which befitted the pupil to acquire the requisite knowledge or skill for his future vocation, or specialist education and from what stage, and in either case with what success. Statistics should also indicate how far instruction in Art, Music, Literature and the Drama enabled the educands to spend their leisure in innocent enjoyment. To illustrate the second principle figures shewing the relative emphasis on manual and mental occupations would be required. It is a relief to find that the principle of the equality of opportunity has received some recognition, albeit a belated one; and that figures relating to European, Muhammedan and backward classes are given special prominence. Similarly the figures relating to the race and creed of scholars. Statistics concerning the award of scholarships, free studentships, admission to educational institutions, race and creed of teachers and the results of examinations should also be published.

Teachers, and most of all British teachers, are never tired of admiring the Greek ideal (for was it not *borrowed* by the Romans?) about a sound mind in a sound body. But one vainly hunts for statistics about the University Training Corps, about Tournaments, Scouting, and bodily growth. There are also no figures touching experiments in education, or those shewing how education has been co-ordinated with the different physical conditions of the various parts of the country.

But classification and illustration would be relatively valueless did the statistics fail to indicate the annual as well as periodical *progress* of education in its various aspects. The quinquennial reports perform this function tolerably well. It would be sufficient if the annual statistics contained averages and percentages not only of the current, but also of the past year. It would be an advantage too, if the latter set of figures referring to other provinces of India were also incorporated. Is it too much to hope that the quinquennial reports at least would similarly incorporate comparative figures relating to foreign countries such as Great Britain, France, and the United States?

Greater *variety* of figures and representation is another requirement that can scarcely be denied immediate fulfilment. For instance there are figures about the number, the eternal number of teachers, and about their qualifications. But no attempt is made to indicate their average emoluments and experience or length of service. Neither the average number of pupils per teacher nor of teachers per institution is recorded. The scholars are, of course, classified according to stages and varieties of education, sex, race or creed and results of examinations. But the number of scholars classified according to age and the stages of education with the definite object of indicating the relative strength of normal, accelerated and retarded accomplishment is conspicuous by its absence. The more important statistics indubitably deserve graphical representation in addition to a tabular record. Auxiliary statistics may, preferably, be separated from the rest, and may comprise information about buildings, equipment, furniture, apparatus, hostels, scholarships, inspection, direction, etc.

Lastly the most important reform is the publication of statistics about *each* individual *institution*. Information relating to enronment, average attendance, average strength of staff, number of pupils per teacher, expenditure, annual cost of educating a scholar with special reference to the average of such cost, the number of examiners offered for recognised examinations and of successful candidates, average fees, and the average area served by the institution—information such as this if published annually would foster a spirit of rivalry and either improve a particular institution or consign it to a well-merited oblivion.

These are a few suggestions. They can, doubtless, be improved and elaborated. The point is that Government be pleased to stop inflicting the reading public with the so-called statistics about the number of scholars hashed up in a thousand different ways, and very little else besides this. Will it do so?—Yours, etc.,

AMATEUR STATISTICIAN.

UNITY AND CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank Mr. B. Das for his information that he is the only Independent member of the All-India Congress Committee. Allow me to suggest Mr. B. Das and others of his mentality that if they are really serious about doing work for the nation and unite under the Congress banner they should first join the Congress and get the necessary changes in the Congress worked out from within. It is within their power to do so. They have been given the option to send the Congress subscription in self-spun yarn or purchase yarn of rupees three spun by others and send it as their subscription. If they cannot secure any one who could spin for them, it will prove that they have no following in the country. If they can secure a large number of men to spin for them, it is easy for them to get sufficient members as delegates and members of the All-India Congress Committee. But the question is who should move about to find out if there are any persons who would like to send these Independents and Liberals to the Congress by working on the wheel for these national workers according to their own lights of India? In 1915 when Lokamanya Tilak wanted certain changes in the Congress constitution to be made so as to enable his friends to attend the Congress, the reply given to him by the then executives of the Congress (the present Liberal and Independents) was "join the Congress as it is, create your majority and get the necessary changes effected." Lokamanya Tilak consented and under his advice the executives of a political body (the Bombay National Union) got the union affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and then practically ruled the Congress. If any of these Liberals and Independents were to take the trouble of seeing the Congress reports from Lucknow to Nagpur he will find that one body has sent the largest number of delegates to the Congress than any known body except perhaps the Reception Committee of each Congress session. The idea of co-opting 50 members from various institutions may be taken up for consideration on condition that these various bodies show an aggregate number of membership to the extent of 2,500,000. Perhaps Mr. Das knows that the Congress has fixed 1 delegate for every fifty thousand population. Let him follow the Congress rules so long as his friends and Liberals are not of it. If these people can create 2,500,000 members in their various associations they can rule India. But will they do it? Will they move out in the country and work for their goal and thus help the agitation, education and organisation of the country? These people want to lead people without creating their following. Mr Das may give up this mendicant attitude of getting elected by cooption without putting in any work excepting a few words from their rooms.—Yours, etc.

D. D. SATHAYE.

Bombay July 9

MISSIONARIES' SUPPORT TO LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

The Poona Missionary Conference held recently passed a resolution recording its gratification at the formal announcement by the Bombay Government that "the ultimate object of their excise policy is total prohibition," at the same time affirming its opinion that the best means of advance towards that goal would be the adoption, in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Committee of the method of Local Option, as ensuring that the action taken had the support of the people and as forming a valuable means for their education in public duty. The Conference for that reason rejoiced to learn that Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., was about to introduc a Local Option Bill into the Bombay Legislative Council and urged the members of the Council to support such a measure. The Council would strongly deprecate the view set forth by Government in its recent reply to the Deccan Sabha to the effect that financial reasons preclude the adoption of the method of Local Option and urged that as the Government have themselves said in their Excise Resolution, "both the Legislative Council and the public would willingly assent to any increased taxation that would be necessary."

G. I. P. RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the G. I. P. Railway has been taken over, and will be run by the State, the general and more so the suburban travelling public may naturally expect the railway authorities, as well as the staff on the spot to look more and more to the needs and conveniences of the passengers. The very reason for which the general public had been agitating all these years for the railways to be taken over by the State was that the railways should be for the public and not the public for the railways.

The suburban passengers of this city know it from their experience that the G. I. P. Railway has been very backward in redressing the grievances of, as well as providing facilities for its suburban passengers even when compared with the work of its sister railway company in this city.—But now, we hope they will be more alert. There are many standing grievances, such as the absence of alarm chains in the newly built rakes, the absence of waiting rooms at Masjid, Matunga, Kurla, Ghat Kopar and other stations, a lesser number of trains at the periods of rush in the morning as well as in the evening, and such other grievances. But one of them which needs special mention is the ambiguity of the rules regarding the free carriage of luggage, by suburban passengers, which is a daily source of trouble and harrassment to them.

For some time past, the ticket collectors have been forcing the passengers to issue luggage passes, if they have with them, a small load say of fruits, or milk, or any article of daily use. This naturally would drive some shrewd passengers to tip the ticket collectors and go free, and an instance of this sort has happened, recently, which Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey has brought to light.

Now Sir, the sooner the natural right of passengers to carry 15 seers of luggage free of charge is clearly restored, and all ambiguity done away with it will be better for all concerned.

I will further request the G. I. P. Railway authorities to meet the representation of their suburban passenger with regard to the preparation of the time-table for local trains, as made by the suburban Railway Advisory Committee, of the Passengers' Traffic Relief Association, which consists of representatives from all stations.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. MEHTA.

Ghat, Kopar.

July 15.

"GAMBLING DENS AT AHMEDABAD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has come forward to invite me to furnish him with such information as I am in possession of regarding the dens at Ahmedabad and ordinarily one would simply be glad to go to the Superintendent and tell him all about it but as I know the tactics of the Police and the principle of white-washing adopted by them where officers are concerned it would be but futile to accept the kind invitation of the Superintendent of Police. Not only that but it would also be most dangerous thing for me or anyone else to do, as the officers concerned will know the name of the informant and then will follow troubles for me, which of course I do not wish to court.

If Mr. Herapath is indeed anxious to the information he will get a from me but to work up according to the information he will certainly require another Rao Bahadur Patwardhan in Ahmedabad.

I am writing direct to Mr. Herapath and from the action that he will take thereon it will be seen whether he is really anxious to punish the officers concerned.—Yours, etc.,

"X—RAY"

Ahmedabad, July 8.

AUTHOR'S APPEAL REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court, Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Panton passed orders in the application made by Priyanath Ganguli and Akahey Kumar Gupta author and publisher respectively of a booklet called "Students and Revolution" who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of sedition and sentenced to six months' and to three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Their Lordships rejected the application of the author, but in the case of the publisher they issued a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

The same Judges took up the appeal preferred by Dr. Pratap Chander Guha Roy, Swarajist, who had been convicted by the Additional Magistrate of Alipur of sedition and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The appellant was charged with making seditious speeches at a public park in North Calcutta in November last year. Three speeches had been put in to show the intention of the appellant and 17 passages had been selected to show the seditious nature of the speeches. The Magistrate held that the speeches were seditious and the criticisms were not regarding the system of Government but were of the British Trading class.

The trial is proceeding.—A. P.

CALCUTTA POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Government resolution on the report on Police Administration in Calcutta and its suburbs for the last year states the record of revolutionary crime, recrudescence of which was a feature of previous year, continued with increasing gravity for the greater part of the year under review. A European gentleman was assassinated in mistake for Commissioner of Police. A bomb manufactory was raided and live bombs were found. Some youths were found in possession of revolvers and ammunition, the weapon in one case being fully loaded. Finally a bomb was thrown in Mirzapur Street resulting in the death of a shop-holder while trial of those arrested for this offence was followed by a murder on the railway line. The culprits in first four of those cases were convicted, and the grim record of the year was cut short by the action taken on the 29th October under the Criminal Amendment Ordinance One of 1924. No further cases of revolutionary crime occurred in Calcutta up to the end of the year.

A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER.

The well-known Astrologer Prof. Roxroy has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

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A NEW AGIARY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The consecration ceremony of the new Bhivandiwala Agiary (Fire Temple) at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, in close proximity to the Anjuman Atash-Behram, took place yesterday morning in the presence of a large Parsi gathering.

A COOKERY CLASS.

Photo by G. M. Karnik.

Swahili students of a Dar-es-Salaam School mastering the culinary art.

CRISIS IN MILL INDUSTRY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Members of the Labour Deputation which waited on the committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on Thursday in connection with the crisis which has arisen in the textile industry: From left to right, Messrs. R. R. Bakle and S. H. Jhabvala, (in the centre of the left group) and H. A. Talcherkar, S. K. Bole and F. J. Ginwalla (right group).

Mr. N. N. Wadia (Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association) speaking to Mr. Ratansey, D. Morarji after the conference with the Labour deputation.

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GOOTY PUNITIVE POLICE.

ENQUIRY OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MADRAS, July 16.

In passing orders on the report of Mr. Courteny, officer who was specially deputed by the Government of Madras to enquire into the necessity or otherwise of punitive police in certain taluks of the Gooty Taluk, the Government after expressing their appreciation of Mr. Courteny's work observe that it is obvious that long-standing feuds and factions in that part of the country have produced a state of things which cannot be tolerated and must be eradicated. Certain leading members of the Reddy community have ranged themselves into opposing groups and gathered together many adherents between which there exists a bitter hostility which manifests itself not only in mutual persecution, but in insufferable conditions of general insecurity and disregard for laws. There seems little to choose in the matter of lawless behaviour between the two factions and their capacity for mischief in the past appears to have been limited only by the resources at their command. The Government observe with concern that the persons from whom the Government and the public have a right to expect a greater sense of responsibility have not only given rise to the justifiable impression that they have mixed themselves up in these factions, but, as indicated in the report, have been accused, with reason, of interfering with the course of the district administration and even the work of the magistracy. Government trust that public opinion will express itself in an unequivocal manner against such a state of things and that the district authorities will ensure that no reproach will hereafter be suggested against any public servant that it is possible for him to be deflected from the discharge of his duties by attempts either to brow-beat him or to influence him improperly. The Government accept Mr. Courteny's recommendation that in the present circumstances the special police stationed at Tilliki is essential for the maintainence of law and order in the vicinity and that while Chintalacheruvu is the only storm-centre at the moment there is evidence that the inhabitants of other villages have interfered in the quarrel there and that the scope of disturbance might easily extend if it is not sternly checked. Mr. Courteny recommends that the inhabitants of Chintalacheruvu should be made to contribute towards the upkeep of the special force, but he deprecates the levy of any part of the cost from the inhabitants of other villages unless there is any good reason to believe that they have associated themselves with either of the contending parties at Chintalacheruli. The Government trust that the open enquiry and the publication of the facts elicited at that enquiry will bring home to the public of Anantpur the gravity of the situation and Government trust that the force of collective opinion will prevent a recurrence of such events. The District Magistrate will be requested to submit proposals to the Government for theo exemptiono of persons in the affected area who, there is good reason to believe, have not associated themselves with either of these factions. He will also propose how much of the costs should be levied from the people in the area and how much would be borne by the Government. He will also comply with Mr. Courteny's suggestion that independent action should be taken to curb the activities of the faction leaders. Such action should not be open to misconstruction that it was inspired by partiality to either of the factions. The District Magistrate has been requested to report about the 15th April 1926 on the state of the areas affected and on the necessity for the maintainance of the special police after 31st May 1926.—A. P.

BEHAR TELEGRAPH FRAUD CASE.

HEARING OF APPEAL.

PATNA, July 16.

The sensational Telegraph Fraud Case, in which the Assistant Sessions Judge of Chapra convicted Nil Madhav Chaudhry, Haripada Mukerjee and Sudhir Kumar Banerjee, was heard on appeal in the Patna High Court before Mr. Justice Adami and Mr. Justice Bucknill. The facts of the case are briefly these:—

Some time in June 1921, Nil Madhav Chaudhry, Haripada Mukerjee and Sudhir Kumar Banerjee along with others conspired at Calcutta to defraud the Government by sending bogus telegraphic money orders to distant places such as Chapra, Darbhanga Buxar, Panchbibi (in Bengal), etc. and to forge Government currency notes. In pursuance of the said conspiracy they are said to have received Rs. 6,500 by defrauding the Telegraph Department. There was a trial of some of the persons charged with the offence of forging Government currency notes at the criminal sessions of the Calcutta High Court, the case being commonly known as the 'Masjidbaree note forgery case'.

In this case some of the accused made confessions before different Presidency Magistrates, disclosing the entire conspiracy and its working. One of them, Nil Madhav, was made an approver and granted King's pardon. But the trial ended in the acquittal of all the accused. Immediately after their acquittal two of the conspirators viz. Nil Madhav Chaudhry and Haripada Mukerjee with another, Sudhir Kumar Banerjee, who was not accused in the Masjidbari note forgery case were arrested and sent to Chapra to take their trial for the offence perpetrated on the Government Telegraph Department. The offenders were tried by Mr. P. N. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Sessions Judge, Chapra, with the aid of three assessors under section 120B, 467/34 and 420/34 of the Indian Penal Code and convicted and sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment. Nil Madhav, Haripada and Sudhir preferred separate appeals to the High Court.

Sir Ali Imam with Mr. B. N. Mitter appeared for Nil Madhav and argued in the main that the pardon granted to the accused in the Musjidbaree note forgery case also covered the present offence under appeal. Mr. H. M. Bose of the Calcutta High Court with Mr. Kamala Nath Moitra, Vakil, Patna High Court, appeared for Haripada and argued on the facts and on the admissibility of the confession of Haripada in the note forgery case. Mr. Moitra also appeared and made submissions on behalf of the third accused Sudhir.

The hearing of the appeals lasted for three days and their Lordships, Justice Adami and Mr. Justice Bucknill, reserved judgment.—A. P.

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

QUESTION OF LONG DISTANCE TERMINAL STATION.

With reference to the question whether the terminal station for B. B. and C. I. Railway long distance trains should be located at Victoria Terminus or at Grant Road, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, honorary joint secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, stating that the committee of his Association are of the unanimous opinion that looking from all points it is most desirable to have the long distance terminus for the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road. The letter goes on to state:

On 14th June 1909, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under Resolution No. 3022 for the development for the town of Bombay wherein it was observed: "The running of long distance B. B. and C. I. Railway trains into the Victoria Terminus will not be necessary." The question was thus discussed in that year as the opinions of the different public Associations were invited. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were not in favour of a single terminus for the B. B and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Rail way for long distant passengers at Victoria Terminus. At that time the question discussed was whether Colaba or Grant Road could be made the Terminus for the B. B. and C. I. Railway with better facilities. Now as it is finally decided not to have a Terminus at Colaba, the only question before us is, which will be more convenient to the travelling public to have long distance Terminus at Grant Road or Victoria Terminus for the B. B. and C. I Railway passengers. On the 15th February 1908, the Agent to the B. B. and C. I Railway Company stated in his report "Colaba and Grant Road Stations undoubtedly served public requirements better than a single station at Victoria Terminus does or can do."

The Agent to the G. I. P. Railway reported on the 4th October 1904 to the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Government of Bombay. "It is questionable whether the majority of long distance travellers over the B. B. an C. I. Railway would be convenienced, wer their trains to run into and out of Victoria Terminus, but I believe it is quite feasible to effect that arrangement of traffic without inconvenience to those, desiring to use stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway south of Dadar."

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas (now Sir) in his letter dated 11th November 1913 has stated: "I think that the large area of land at present occupied by the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Colaba can well be reduced by their making Grant Road as their Terminus station for long distance trains and Goods' Traffic."

My Committee strongly recommends to have Grant Road as the Terminus Station for long distance passengers for the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is not advisable to have one terminus in a congested area like Bori Bunder for both the Railways. The people are staying in suburbs in larger numbers now-a-days and in future with electric train service, many more people will dwell in the suburb of Bombay. Grant Road being in the hear of the city will give more facilities to the poor and the rich to travel from that station, while Victoria Terminus will be mor expensive and more troublesome to the people residing in the north of the Island. Again, with a single Terminus for both the Railways, supervision of the staff of both the Railways will not be as it ought to be with the result that the poor and the illiterate passengers will have to suffer a great deal. Under the circumstances my Committee are strongly in favour of having a long distant Terminus at Grant Road.

SIR C. EBRAHIM MEMORIAL FUND.

Further contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1st Baronet Memorial Fund, are announced. Following are the contributions of Rs. 100 and over:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 44,189; Mr. Aboobaker Abdulrehman, Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Hirjee Poonja and Co., Rs. 501; Messrs. Tovo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Rs. 501; Messrs. Kanga and Hilel and Mr. Mathelone, Rs. 251; Mr. Jemsetjee Piroshaw Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 100 Mr. T. Watts, Rs. 500; Mr. H. M. Colah, Rs. 250; Mr. J. S. Smith, Rs. 200; Mr. J. B. Green, Rs. 150; Mr. Ismailbhoy Cassum, Rs. 125; Mr. B. Watts, Rs. 200; Mr. Hussenbhoy Moolji, Rs. 1,001; Mr. Hurmukhrai Soondermal, Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Vissonjee Khimjee and Co., Rs. 501; Mr Joosabhoy Hassam, Rs. 501; Mr. Ismailbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 501; Mr. Parrapa Sangappa Paled, Rs. 251; Mr. Habibbhoy Husseinbhoy, Rs. 150; Mr. Ismailbhoy Mohmed, Rs. 101; Khan Saheb Currmalibhoy Joosab, Rs. 101; Messrs. The Currimbhoy Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 907; Messrs. The E. Pabaney Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 497; Messrs The Fazalbhai Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 415; Messrs. The Crescent Mills Ltd., Staff, Rs. 459; Messrs. The Pearl Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 219; Messrs. The Indian Bleaching, Dyg. Ptg. Ltd. Staff, Rs. 139; Messrs. The Indore Malwa Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 132; Messrs. The Premier Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 197; Messrs. The Oosmanshar Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 687; Messrs. The Pioneer Rubber Co. Staff, Rs. 175; Messrs. The Mathradas Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 389; Messrs. The Madhavrao Sindia Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 157; Messrs. The Bradbury Mills Ltd. Staff, Rs. 204; Mr. L. K. Vassonjee, Rs. 301; Mr. Jamshedji R. Vakharia, Rs. 251; Messrs. The Staff of the Oosmanshai Mills Ltd., Rs. 402; Sir Temuljee B. Nariman Kt., Rs. 100; Sir Sassoon J. David Bart, Rs. 1,000; Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha Kt., Rs. 150; Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. Rs. 500; Messrs Janmohmed Rahimtulla and Co.; Rs. 201; The Honourable Justice Sir Lallubhoy A. Shah Kt., Rs. 100; The Honourable Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna, Rs. 100; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart, Rs. 500; Messrs. Saleebhoy Tayabjee and Sons, Rs. 101; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Rs. 100; Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 250; Total upto 10th instant Rs. 61,930-2-7.

COMPULSORY EDUCATN IN SURAT

SURAT, July 15.

At a recent general meeting of the Schools Committee of Surat, Dewan Bahadur Thakore Ram Kapilram, the chairman of the Committee, was empowered by a special resolution to take steps against such parents as did not send their children to schools for primary education. This was done with a view to enforcing compulsory primary education in Surat.—A. P.

A QUESTION FOR MR. HAVELIWALLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be rather late at this stage to go into the merits or demerits of the appointment of Mr. M. H. Havelivalla, Bar-at-Law, as President of the Tribunal of Appeal. If he is in the good books of the powers-that-be at the Bombay Secretariat, no one has a right to envy him his good fortune. But sir, there is one thing about this Mr. Haveliwalla, which has always appeared to me as an enigma. Mr. Haveliwalla represents the rate-payers of the Byculla Ward in the Municipal Corporation. Has he ever given a single moment to the consideration of the fact that as a Government servant he cannot conscientiously do his duty towards his constituents of the E. Ward, and that when he accepted the post of the President of the Tribunal, the very first thing which he was expected to do as a gentleman was to resign his seat on the Corporation? It is strange that Government should connive at such anomalous position of one of their high Judicial officers.

Another thing about Mr. Haveliwalla, which is perhaps not generally known, is that he is the Secretary of the Municipal Progress Party and as such its Chief Whip. Even those Government officials, who have been nominated to the Corporation by Government such as the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and the Police Commissioner, have never identified themselves with any party in the Corporation. But here we find in Mr. Haveliwalla, the only Government servant who enjoys a seat on the Corporation, not as a nominee of the Government, but as a Rate-payers' Representative, with the additional distinction of being the Secretary of the Progress Party. Does it form part of his duties as President of the Tribunal of Appeal to identify himself so actively with a party organisation, which is admittedly set up against the Nationalists? Surely there are limits to the privileges enjoyed by Government servants and simply because one of them happens to be in great favour with some members of the local Government, he should be allowed to continue in an anomalous position of a Rate-payers' Representative and the Whip of a powerful party in the Corporation hardly does any credit to the Bombay Government.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. S.

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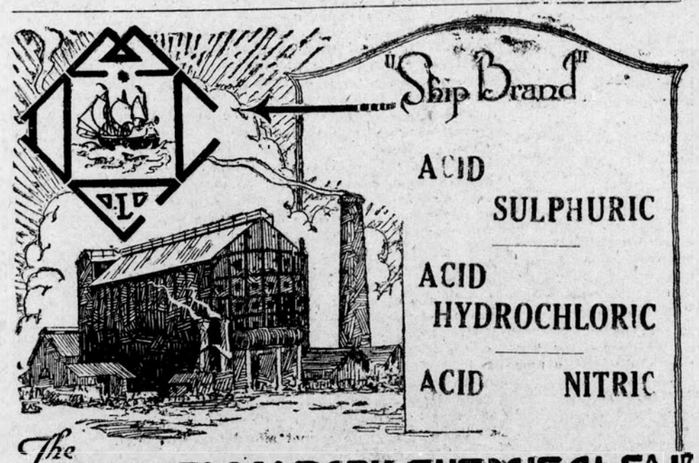

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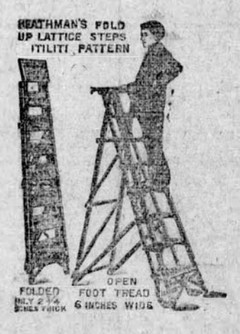

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SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

SIKHS AS "BUFFERS."

LALA LAJPAT RAI EXPLAINS

Lala Lajpat Rai writes the following article in his new weekly "The People":—

I have so far observed strict silence over the proposed legislative measure for the control and management of Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines. My silence was not accidental nor was it due to lack of interest on my part in this very important piece of proposed legislation. My silence was deliberate and it was under my instructions that the "Bande Mataram" has so far refrained from making any comments thereupon. Now that the Bill is in its last stages and has been thoroughly thrashed both in the Council and in the Press, I think I may venture to express my views thereupon.

The Bill can be considered from three points of view:—

(a) From the purely Sikh point of view, so far as it affects the constitution, future strength and the religious needs of the Sikh community.
(b) From the Hindu point of view, so far as it affects Hindu interests.
(c) From the general national point of view.

Before taking into consideration these three points of view separately, I wish to make a few observations about the position of the Sikhs in the Punjab. On this point, I made some observations in my speech at the Hindu Conference at Amritsar, which have in some quarters evoked adverse comments. As a rule, I take no notice of criticisms and comments—often prejudiced, based on misrepresentation and misstatement, and designed to ridicule what I say and write—that comes from interested quarters; but when such criticism proceeds from a Brelvi, or a Natarajan, I feel bound to weigh it and reconsider my remarks in the light of the said criticism. Some friends have told me what that criticism is though I have not had an occasion to read the same myself. Under the circumstances, I feel bound to restate my position clearly and to explain it in the light of the comments said to have been made thereon.

ORIGIN OF SIKH MOVEMENT.

In its origin the Sikh movement was a reform movement. The founders and the original exponents of Sikhism were all Hindus by birth, by education and by culture. The first founder of Sikhism had no intention of starting a reform movement or any movement at all. He was a 'Bhagta' pure and simple. He composed devotional songs and had them sung by a minstrel. He was born in an atmosphere of strife and stress—both credal and political. Being religiously inclined (using the word religious in its truest sense) he disliked both. Now and then in pure ecstasy and without any ill will against any creed or community, he uttered phrases and sentences which discredited the prevailing forms and beliefs. He meant no offence. He initicted no reforms. He did not carry on any propaganda. Rarely, if at all, he answered questions on matters of faith. But sometimes in his own sweet exquisite way he did say things which were calculated to throw into relief his own pure monotheism in contrast with the existing beliefs and practices, prejudices and superstitions of the two communities amongst whom he was born. He detested all ritual—customs, ceremonies and conventions which seemed to him purely mechanical things ill calculated to make people truly religious. He had no faith in caste, yet he abstained from doing anything which would offend the orthodox Hindu community. His children were for all ordinary purposes brought up in the Hindu cult. They were married as Hindus. The same was the case with his successors, until persecution knit his followers into a community bound by common beliefs, common needs of defence and defiance. This persecution reached its zenith in the murder of Guru Tegh Bahadur. So far the Sikh Gurus were, in their manners, beliefs and practices, only reformed Hindus who had been forced by circumstances to form themselves into a more or less compact body having a distinctive name and a distinctive code of worship. Then came Guru Gobind Singh—the 10th and the last Guru. Personally I do not believe that even the 10th Guru intended to found a separate religious community. All he desired was to convert the Sikhs into a deeply religious monotheistic militant class who would be able efficiently to defend themselves, their beliefs, and their practices against all.

THEIR EARLY STRUGGLE.

The Punjab, at that time, was ruled by Muslims, and it is always the ruling community or class that fears the rise of a self-conscious, self-reliant, virile class, deeply religious, well-organised and prepared to dare and die for their faith. In the eyes of the Muslim rulers of the province, the Sikh Gurus were Hindu heretics, who although monotheistic, were yet Kafirs and whose compactness and deep religious faith, threatened their own supremacy, political as well as religious. Most of the persecution, therefore, came from them. But the Hindus were not altogether benevolent. The Hindu priesthood, very naturally did not approve of Sikh criticism of Hindu rituals and Hindu caste. The Sikhs so far observed caste in essential matters but the sayings of the Gurus were calculated to undermine it even in its essentials. Thus the Sikhs had to fight their way up against both. Their position was almost the same as that of the Arya Samaj to-day with two very important differences—(1) that the Arya Samaj started with attack on and criticism of other religions while Sikhism did not (2) that the Arya Samaj preaches a credal religion with fixed "Siddhanta" which Sikhism in its origin did not. Sikhism, eventually triumphed 'over both.' I will not go into the causes that led to their eventual success.

UNDER BRITISH RULE.

Under British rule the Sikhs were put to a severe test. A militant class given mainly to agriculture as a profession, they, like the Mussalmans did not take sufficient advantage of the educational facilities offered by the new Government. They had not yet left the fold of Hinduism. They still observed caste and married with Hindu rites. The veneration for cow they had inherited from their Gurus. For all political purposes they were Hindus. The Bureaucracy, however, did not find this state of things to their taste. The Sikhs were too valuable an ally to be allowed to reinforce Hindu intellect and Hindu desire for political freedom. The fiat went forth that the Sikhs were to be encouraged in their desire to separate themselves from the general body of the Hindus, and form themselves into a separate community. As such, they would be a bulwark against Hindu arrogance and Muslim impertinence. The Hindus were at first alarmed by the separatist tendencies of the Sikh reformers and opposed them tooth and nail. The latter, however, kept on steadfastly and with the encouragement they received from the bureaucracy, they have now succeeded in securing a separate political status for themselves. The Hindus and Muslims both recognise it. Of late efforts have deliberately been made to further alienate them from the Hindus by encouraging the former to encroach on Hindu rights and by wounding Hindu susceptibilities, just as efforts are at the present moment being made by third parties to create bad blood between the Arya Samajists and the Sanatanists. I am as certain as day follows night that when the Hindus are disintegrated and completely alienated from the Sikhs, efforts will be made to divide the Sikhs among themselves. In fact even to-day forces are in operation to divide the Sikhs, some support the 'Akalis,' the others side with the 'Sahipdharis.' The Sanetist Hindu and the Arya Samajists are both inclined to quarrel not only with one another but also with the Sikhs. Every small thing is being magnified and made into a grievance of great importance.

MEANING OF "BUFFER."

Under the circumstances I am inclined to think that the best interests of the province and the country at large, require that the Sikhs should be helped to grow as strong, as compact and as virile as they possibly can by the goodwill of the sister communities. Their strength and well-disciplined compactness will be a guarantee of communal peace between the Hindus and the Muslims of the Punjab. It may, besides, be quite an effective preventive of any foreign designs on the liberties of the province. It was in this sense that I used the word "buffer" in relation to the Sikhs. I see no reason to withdraw it. The Muslims have no reason to smell any thing else in it than what it clearly means; nor can I see anything provocative in it. I have not asked the Sikhs to join hands with the Hindus as against the Muslims or 'vice versa.' I have simply said that I see no danger to the Hindus as a whole, by the growing strength of the Sikhs or by their compactness. The Hindus should, in my judgment, as the parent community, be proud of the achievements of the Sikhs and be happy in their strength and prosperity. I for one entertain no feelings of envy or jealousy towards them. From the bottom of my heart I wish them a position which will help them to keep the peace of the province and in warding off any attack of its or India's liberties. Taking the Punjab proper (I do not consider that the four eastern districts are really a part of the Punjab proper) they are the only people who can perform this duty effectively. They form the bulk of the peasantry, and they are the most united, the most disciplined and most compact of all the classes that inhabit the province. It is the duty of every Hindu to resist all attempts which may be made to alienate them from the Sikhs, or to divide the latter 'inter se.' Minor matters should not be allowed to come between them and affect their relations prejudicially. The obligation is reciprocal and mutual. I make the same appeal to the Sikhs. The Hindus and Muslims have greater differences between them than the Hindus and the Sikhs have or can have. No Hindu regrets a conversion of one of his co-religionists to Sikhism while he does if he becomes a Christian or a Muslim. But even then, I most sincerely want the Hindus and the Muslims to come nearer each other in their daily intercourse. Our political and religious differences ought not to make us enemies of each other. Living in the same country so close to each other, we cannot afford to be enemies. Our political differences must be settled, sooner or later and if we would be a little more careful and considerate in our religious propaganda, we can live together in peace and amity and be friends, for all times to come. Let us hope that our present differences are only a temporary and passing phase of our national life.

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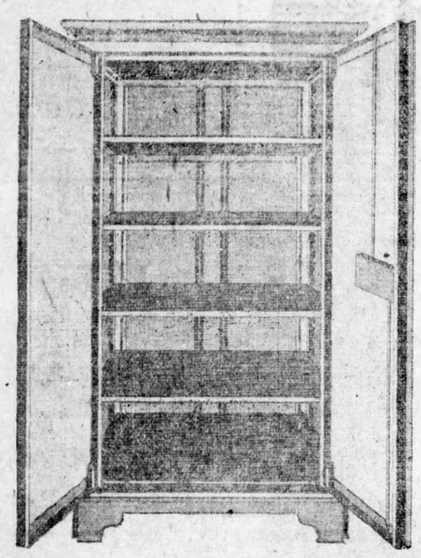

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THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should feel obliged if you would kindly publish these few lines, in order to explain in brief, that the main object of the Select Committee of the "Rent Act Bill" is to do more harm than good to the helpless tenants of Bombay. And to make matters still worse, I am sorry to state, that the views expressed by Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar are, indeed, far from satisfactory, in that he has made a reference about the Development chawls and Co-operative Housing Societies to solve the housing problem of Bombay tenants, who are anxiously awaiting to see that the period of "Rent Act" is extended for atleast three years. If this statement was made by a novice I should not have taken any notice of the same. But since it is made by a leading citizen, being a municipal corporator and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for several years past, there is no other course open to me than to contradict his unreasonable statement just at this time.

(1) May I enquire in the first place, whether Sir Vasantrao knows the "A. B. C" of the existing co-operative housing system? If not, I should like to tell him plainly, that before starting a co-operative Housing Society, the would-be-tenant-members are compelled to invest atleast *one-fourth* of the total cost of the tenements, in which they want to live, in addition to the monthly rent that they have to pay to the landlords, until the co-operative buildings are ready for occupation. Moreover, hundreds of co-operative buildings will not be ready at a moment's notice, for accommodating thousands of tenants who are now inconvenienced on account of the existing high rents prevailing in Bombay, and unemployment of a large number of tenants.

(2) Secondly, Sir Vasantrao must know the fact, that there exists in Bombay a very large number of lower-middle class of tenants who pay a monthly rent, ranging from *Rs. 15 to Rs. 30*; and it is impossible for such tenants to promote co-operative housing societies; while, the state of the so-called middle-class people is still miserable, as they have to pay much more rent than they can afford to, with the result that only three years' *extension of Rent Act* will give them a timely relief, as they might perhaps be able to accumulate the required sum for making up the total of *one-fourth* of the contribution to the co-operative Housing Societies, to be tenant-members.

(3) Thirdly, Sir Vasantrao Dabholker should hereafter endeavour to confine himself to his usual activities, about which the Bombay public know full well, rather than interfere in matters about which he does not know anything.

(4) Fourthly, Sir Vasantrao may not yet be knowing the fact, that the existing Development chawls are specially meant for industrial classes and not for lower middle-class, most of whom serve as office-clerks. Hence, his timely reference about the "Development chawls" will not in any way benefit clerical-class as a whole, though *Rama, Dhaku, Gopal, Soma* and *Dhondu* would like to live in single-room tenement. Even then, the mill-hands and such other tenants belonging to the industrial classes, are not so very anxious to live in *cement chawls* for reasons best known to them, though the Development Department has reduced the rent to a minimum of *Rs.* 6-8-0 for the *ground-floor, Rs.* 7, for the *first-floor* and *Rs.* 7-8-0 for the second and third floors, per month, at Worli-side, where, there are over *hundred* chawls, each chawl consisting of eighty *one-room tenements*.

(5) Lastly, I beg to bring to the kind notice of Sir Vasantrao, these plain facts for reconsideration, so that he may be inspired to take up the cause of the unlucky tenants of Bombay, during the next session of the Legislative Council to be held in Poona, for recommending the extension of the *Rent Act* for a period of not less than *three-years*, and thus earn the gratitude of thousands of poor and the lower middle-class of tenants, living in Bombay and the Suburbs.

(6) In short, the "Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants Welfare Institute" which is mainly started with the object of solving the "Housing Problem of Bombay tenants" will move in the right direction, by starting "Tenants Welfare Societies" and "Ownership Housing Societies" duly taking advantage of Development chawls for converting the same into two-room and three-room tenements, in due course, for lower middle class belonging to the labour of the Desk. Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

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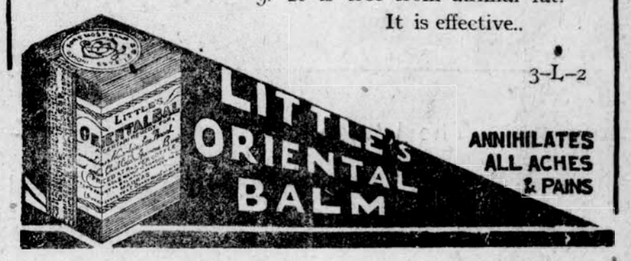

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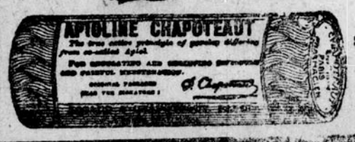

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